The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL NEWS

SOME ACTION TAKEN TO SPRING THE SILVER QUESTION.

The Financial Policy of the Administration Will be Endorsed by the Kentucky Dem. State Convention.

Secretary Carlisle brought news from Kentucky that was very gratifying to President Cleveland, and which will doubtless add much to the President's enjoyment of his delayed vacation. Unless Secretary Carlisle is badly mistaken, the financial policy of the administration will be endorsed by the Kentucky Democratic state convention which will assemble next week. It is well known that both President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle have been deeply interested in the financial campaign which has been carried on inside the Drmocratic party of Kentucky for some time, and it is perfectly natural that they should both be pleased with prospects of victory for the side they have championed.

It seems, as far as can be ascertained, that the fears which have been entertained by some Democrats, that the financial split in the party in Kentucky would be permanent, are groundless. Representative Kendall, of that state, who is at present at Washington, and who is a free silver Democrat, says on this subject: "The silver question is but one issue that is involved in the party. Beyond that are Democratic principles to which the financial question will be subordinated. Although the last election in Kentucky was a very close one, I feel confident that when the state votes for President we will have one of our old time majorities. No difference of opinion on a single issue can prevent the party holding together."

Attorney General Harmon left Washington yesterday for his old home, where he will as rapidly as possible arrange his private business preparatory to his residence at the national capital. He expects to return before the first of July and to remain here the greater part of the summer.

Captain Howgate's second trial for embezzling money from the Government while acting as disbursing officer of the Weather Bureau will close early this week, and public expectation is that if the jury reaches an agreement another verdict of "not guilty" will be found. This expectation is not based altogether upon the generally acknowledged difficulty of convicting in Washington courts thieves who steal from the Government, but largely upon the manner in which the prosecution in both of Howgate's trials has been conducted. The prosecuting attorney—a Republican hold over by the way—has probably done the best he could, but it has been clear from the first that he was out-classed by the lawyers employed by Howgate; and close observation of many important trials has convinced me that when a lawyer goes against another out of his class about the same result can be expected as from a race horse, prize fighter, or base ball club under similar circumstances.

The extension of the civil service rules to employees of the Government Printing Office, more than two thousand in number, which has been officially announced by President Cleveland, is, of course, highly pleasing to most of the employees of that establishment; but there are lots of people who have doubts about the satisfactory working of the change.

"I wish," said a Democrat closely and confidentially connected with the administration, "that every prominent Democrat was working as energetically and as unselfishly for harmony in the Democratic party of his state as Senator Hill is doing in New York. He knows that if the party is to win the Presidential election it must regain control of the empire state, and he is devoting his great organizing talent to getting the party in good fighting condition, regardless of the man who may head the national ticket. When one considers the proneness of all men to desire above all things to "get even" with those who had in any way balked their ambition, Senator Hill cannot be given too much credit for his present attitude."

Those interested in the attempt of the Republicans to postpone or straddle the silver question will keep their eyes on Senator Dubois at the convention of the Republican national league, to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, this week. Mr. Dubois, who has been in Washington for some time has publicly given notice of his intention to spring the silver question on the convention and to demand that some action be taken upon it. Since then great pressure has been brought to bear upon him to content himself with merely stating his views in favor of silver to the convention. His attitude at the convention will show what effect the pressure had.

THEY ELOPED.

Mr. Charles D. Wolf Marries a Pretty Williamsport Heiress.

The following dispatch, dated Williamsport, June 9, appeared in the daily papers on Sunday:

"The talk of the town today was the elopement of Miss Margaret Fisher, daughter of Mrs. William S. Fisher, and one of the belles of the city, and Charles D. Wolfe, a young telegraph operator, formerly of Lewisburg. The bride is scarcely past sixteen, and is the grand-daughter of the late Mahlon Fisher, a millionaire lumberman, the great-grand-daughter of James A. Huling, and the great-great-grand-daughter of the founder of Williamsport, Michael Ross. She is both beautiful and accomplished. Mr. Wolf is a fine looking young fellow, and has been for some time past a telegraph operator at a brokerage office in Pine street. He has known Miss Fisher several years, and his admiration has been shown in so many ways that their friends have long been cognizant of their mutual affection. On the plea of spending the afternoon with a school friend Miss Fisher left home Thursday afternoon. Hastening to the railroad station she was met by her sweetheart and a few minutes afterward they were being whirled toward Elmira. At 10 o'clock that night, just as Mrs. Fisher was about to seek aid from the authorities, the following telegram was received from Elmira, N. Y..:—"We are in Elmira. Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Wolfe." Mr. Wolfe, it is understood had asked for the hand of Margaret Fisher, but Mrs. Fisher refused her consent on the ground that her daughter was too young to wed. Mr. Wolfe's wife is pretty and has a fortune in her own right.

Huntingdon-Mifflin Judicial District.

The judicial apportionment bill passed the last stages of legislation Friday and will no doubt be signed by Governor Hastings. It provides for five additional judges, one each for Westmoreland, Washington, Green and Jefferson counties, and one for the new district composed of Mifflin and Hunting counties. Huntingdon had formerly been attached to Centre, but the latter is made a separate district and by the detaching of Mifflin county Judge McClure will hereafter preside over the district composed of Union and Snyder counties. The Governor will appoint a judge for this district to serve until January, which will necessitate the election of a judge this fall.

Suicide at Milton.

W. O. Snyder, a well known resident of Milton, committed suicide Tuesday, 11, in the afternoon, by drowning. He was a first-class carpenter, but had been out of employment for some time. This preyed upon his mind so much that he went to the canal and threw himself in. His hat and coat were found on the bank. In the coat was a note directed to his wife saying that she should not worry about him and that he would like to be buried alongside his mother. He was about 42 years old, and was married and owned his own home.

A New Way.

A means of forecasting the weather from a morning cup of coffee is given by the Leeds Mercy, which asserts that it has proven more trustworthy than the official guesses. Drop two lumps of sugar carefully into the middle of the cup; if the air bubbles remain in the center of the cup it will be fine; if they rise rapidly and go at once to the sides it will rain all day, if they gather in the centre and then go in a cluster to one side, look out for showers.

Will Remove His Remains.

The remains of General Winfield Scott Hancock are to be removed from Norristown, Pa., and interred in Arlington National Cemetery. At a meeting of veterans of the Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, held in Washington, a committee was appointed to take charge of the removal and reinterrment. The body of Mrs. Hancock is to be removed from its resting place in St. Louis and interred beside the remains of the hero of Gettysburg.

Decent Burial for the Soldier.

By a decision of the supreme court handed down recently, when a veteran, who is very poor, dies, his family may bury him and the county shall stand the expenses up to $50. The custum has been in some counties to bury such unfortunates by contract, let to the lowest bidder, the same as in cases of ordinary paupers. The supreme court says that the law intended that old soldiers should have a decent burial, and that the county should pay a moderate expense.

360 pair Men's All Wool Pants, worth 3.00 and 4.00. Our price, 1.50. Lyon & Co.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

Foster Says It Will be a Good Year for Corn.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 19th to 23d, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 24th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 25th, the great central valleys 26th to 28th and eastern states 29th.

This storm wave will be preceded by a very warm period, excessive evaporation and drought, and following it will come very much cooler weather, with a large increase of rain and good crop growing weather in numerous and excessive parts of the United States. This and the preceding storm wave will be above the average in force and high winds may be expected.

The warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 24th, the great central valleys 26th, and eastern states 27th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 27th, the great central valleys 29th and eastern states July 1. Indications favor sufficient rains in most parts of the corn belt to make a fair corn crop, and the only probable drawback is the expected low average of the temperature.

Indications are that the last part of June will be warmer than the first part, but altogether the temperature will average below in the great corn producing section. The same conditions of temperature are expected for July and August, averaging very cool in the Missouri, Ohio and upper Mississippi valleys, with a fair amount of rain.

The drouth and hot weather of April and May were correctly foretold, and an average of cool weather, though accompanied by some very hot days, and an average rainfall for the three principal corn months, may be relied on with a reasonable degree of certainty. Killing frosts will come early, not long after September 16, in large portions of the corn producing country, and farmers should finish their plowing early in order that the corn may mature early. Where replants were late the corn will probably get frosted unless cut early.

The above in reference to the corn crop applies only to the northern part of the country drained by the Mississippi.

Sunday Pigrace.

Last Sunday, we are informed, a party of young Lewistowners drove to the 7 Mts. for a day of fun, and hooked up somewhere near the romantic realm of the grave and sedate Pat Garrity, who never thinks a thought of wrong, and shocked his sensibilities on veneration of the Sabbath. The young bloods had brot lunch and lager and sich, and a live pig. After partaking a bite and a swallow, the pig was brot out, greased and let run, the young fellows giving chase, trying to catch the awfully scared greased pig; it was hop and jump and grab and tumble, and what the fellows would call big fun. But the One who keeps the book for the final judgment, has entered it therein as a shameful desecration of the Lord's day.

Being Rapidly Reduced.

You accepted our invitation to call upon us during our Centennial and it was highly appreciated. We are now preparing for the coming season on a grand scale—You shall have all the advantage of low prices—before the advance takes place. Our present stock of Clothing, Hats, etc., is being rapidly reduced to make more room. Belts and White Trousers a specialty.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Merchant Tailors, Bellefonte.

A New Industry.

A curious and profitable industry has sprung up in the large sawmill districts in the lumber regions of this state, in the utilization of the immense quantities of sawdust and shavings produced at the mills by compression. Thousands of tons are compressed into compact bales and in this form are finding a ready market for kindling and fuel in eastern sections.

"Many of the citizens of Rainsville, Indiana are never without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house," says Jacob Brown, the leading merchant of the place. This remedy has proven of so much value for colds, croup and whooping cough in children that few mothers who know its worth are willing to be without it. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Clay Wosterd Suits, worth 12.00 and 15.00, our price, 7.00 and 8.00. Lyon & Co.

—Owing to the fact that Lyon & Co., of Bellefonte, must make room for a large stock of spring goods, they now offer their entire winter stock at such prices never before heard of in this county. See their advertisement in another column on page five.

CENTRE COUNTY

FACTS CONCERNING LOGAN THE MINGO CHIEF.

As Inseparably Connected With the Early History of Centre and Adjoining Counties.

The name of Logan is inseparably connected with the early history of Centre and adjoining counries, and has been perpetuated in applying it to a spring in Mifflin county, to a township and village in Clinton county, to a gap in Nittany mountain, through which he once had a path, and to a stream, a branch of Spruce Creek, in Centre county.

Logan was a son of the celebrated chief, Shikellimy, who dwelt for many years at Shamokin, now Sunbury, and was there converted to the Christian religion by the Moravian missionaries. He had his son also baptized, giving him the name by which he was ever afterward known, in honor of James Logan, at that time Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania. After reaching manhood, Logan made his abode for a while in Kishacoquillas valley, in what is now Mifflin county. The place he selected for his wigwam is a few miles above Lewistown, at what is still known as "Logan's Spring." The following account of the great chief was given in 1842, by William Brown, Esq., one of the first actual settlers of the Kishacoquillas valleys, to Hon. R. P. McClay, then member of the State Senate:

"The first time I saw that spring," said the old gentleman, "my brother James Reed and myself had wandered out of the valley in search of land, and finding it very good, we were looking about for springs. About a mile from this we started a bear, and separated to get a shot at him. I was traveling along, looking about on the rising ground for the bear, when I suddenly came upon the spring; and being dry, and more rejoiced to see a fine spring than to have killed a dozen bears. I set my rifle against a bush and rushed down the bank and laid down to drink. Upon putting my head down I saw reflected in the water on the opposite side, the shadow of a tall Indian. I sprang to my rifle when the Indian gave a yell, whether for peace or war I was not just then sufficienty master of my faculties to determine; but upon seizing my rifle and facing him, he knocked up the pan of his gun, threw out the priming and extended his open palm toward me in token of friendship. After putting down our guns, we again met at the spring and shook hands. This was Logan, the best specimen of humanity I ever met with either white or red. He could speak a little English and told me there was another white hunter a little way down the stream, and offered to guide me to his camp. There I first met your father. We remained together in the valley a week, looking for springs and selecting lands, and laid the foundation of a friendship which never has had the slightest interruption.

"We visited Logan at his camp at Logan's Spring, and he and your father shot at a mark at a dollar a shot. Logan lost four or five rounds and acknowledged himself beaten. When we were about to leave him he went into his hut and brought out as many deerskins as he had lost dollars, and handed them to Mr. McClay, who refused to receive them, alleging that we had been his guests, and did not come to rob him; that the shooting had only been a trial of skill, and the bet merely nominal. Logan drew himself up with great dignity and said: "Me bet to make you shoot your best; me gentleman, and me take your dollar if me beat." So he was obliged to take the skins or affront our friend, whose nice sense of honor would not permit him to receive even a horn of powder in return.

"The next year," said the old gentleman, "I brought my wife and camped under a big walnut tree on the bank of Tea Creek, until I had built a cabin near where the mill now stands. Poor Logan (and the big tears coursed each other down his cheeks) soon after went into the Allegheny and I never saw him again.

The above was confirmed by a daughter of Mr. Brown, and the following added:

"Logan supported his family by killing deer, dressing the skins and selling them to the whites. He had sold quite a parcel to a tailor, who dealt extensively in buckskin breeches, receiving his pay in wheat. When this was taken to the mill it was found so worthless that the miller refused to grind it. Logan attempted in vain to obtain redress from the tailor. Failing in this he took the matter before his friend Brown, then a magistrate, who heard the case and awarded a decision in favor of the chief. A writ was given to Logan to hand to the constable, with the assurance that that would bring the money for the skins. But the untutored Indian could not comprehend by what magic the little paper would force the tailor against his will to pay the debt. The magistrate took down his own commission, with the arms of the king upon it, and explained to him the principles and operations of civil law. Logan listened attentively and exclaimed, "Law good! Make rogues pay."

The following incidents in the life of Logan are gathered from various sources:

"When another and a younger daughter of Judge Brown (afterward Gen. Potter's wife) was just beginning to walk, her mother happened to express her regret that she could not get a pair of shoes to give more firmness to her little step. Logan stood by and said nothing. He soon after asked Mrs. Brown to let the little girl go up and spend the day at his cabin. The heart of the mother was alarmed at the proposition; but she knew the delicacy of an Indian's feelings—and she knew Logan, too—and with secret reluctance, but apparent cheerfulness, she complied with his request. The hours of the day wore very slowly away; it was nearly night, and her little one had not returned. But just as the sun was going down the trusty chief was seen coming down the path with his charge; and in a moment more the little one trotted into her mother's arms, proudly exhibiting a beautiful pair of moccasins on her little feet—the product of Logan's skill.

"Logan left Kishacoquillas valley in 1771, because of the number of whites who had settled in it, and the consequent scarcity of game. He no longer could obtain subsistance for himself and family with his rifle, and determined to remove to a country where white settlers were few and game plenty. He located on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Yellow creek, about thirty miles above Wheeling, and was there joined by his relatives and some Cayugas from Fort Augusta, who recognized him as their chief, and over whom, and other Indians in the vicinity, he obtained a remarkable influence. A village was built by his followers, and here Heckewelder, the Indian missionary, met and conversed with him in 1772. The massacre of his family—an event which probably caused more discussion and comment than any other in the history of the Ohio Indians—occurred at the commencement of what is known as the Shawnee war in 1773. While Logan was absent with most of the men of his tribe hunting, a party of armed scouts without provocation, attacked the Indians in the village, murdered twelve of them, men, women and children, and wounded six or eight more. Logan returned to find the mangled bodies of the slain and wounded, and his cabins in smoking ruins. The heart of the man was broken, and if it called for revenge, can the call be wondered at? He buried his dead, cared for the wounded, and then gathering around him the men of his tribe, joined the Shawnees in the war they were commencing on the whites. His revenge was terrible. How many victims were sacrificed to it no earthly record shows."

The vigor with which the war was prosecuted by the whites, under Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, brought the Indians to terms, and they made overtures of peace. To secure this Lord Dunmore appointed a council on the Sciota in 1774 and invited all the hostile chiefs to be present, Logan among the number. He refused to attend the council, but sent by the messenger the following speech, preserved in Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia."

"I appeal to any white man to say if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry, and he gave him not meat? If ever he came cold and naked and he clothed him not? During course of the last long and bloody war Logan remained idle in his cabin, an advocate of peace. Such was my love for the whites, that my countrymen pointed as they passed, and said, "Logan is the friend of the white man!" I had even thought to have lived with you but for the injuries of one man, the last spring who, in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not even sparing my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it. I have killed many. I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country I rejoice at the beams of peace. But do not harbor a thought that mine is the joy of fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

"Some time after this war [the Shawnees'] Logan, who had married a Shawnee woman, removed to near Detroit. A habit of intemperance—that curse of the red man—grew upon him, and he became quarrelsome, frequently giving way to ungovernable fits of passion. He realized his degradation, and to a missionary spoke feelingly of the curse which had come upon him—declaring that he felt as if he was on the brink of eternal fire. In one of his frenzies he struck his wife down, in the presence of her tribe. Fearing he had killed her, and knowing the Indian law of retributive justice, he fled from the camp. While on his flight he met, according to tradition, his wife's nephew and some other Indians, and thinking that this relative was about to avenge the murder, he prepared to defend himself, declaring he would kill all who opposed him. The nephew, in self-defense, shot him dead as he was dismounting from his horse."

It is recorded in Howe's "Ohio Collections," that "he was murdered between Detroit and his own home, in October, 1781. He was sitting at the time with his blanket over his head, before a camp fire, his elbows resting upon his knees, when an Indian, who had taken some offense, stole behind him and buried his tomahawk in his brains." He is described as a man who, though savage as he was, possessed some of the noblest traits of humanity, and who unquestionably was endowed with natural abilities of the highest order. He was several inches over six feet high; straight as an arrow; lithe, athletic and symmetrical in frame; firm, resolute and commanding in features. His Indian name, it is said, was Tah-gah-jute, signifying "short dress."

A SUMMER HOLIDAY.

Delighttul Tours to the North via Pennsylvania R. R.

To provide the most attractive method of spending a summer holiday, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged to run two delightful tours to the north. The points included in the itinerary and the country traversed abound in nature's beauties. Magnificent scenery begins with the journey and ends only with its completion.

The names of the places to be visited are familiar to all and suggestive of wonderland. No matter how much may be expected, one cannot be disappointed in Watkin's Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, or the Highlands of the Hudson. The dates fixed for the departures of these two tours are July 16 and August 20, and the round trip rate of $100 from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington will cover all necessary expenses during the time absent. A beautiful descriptive itinerary can be procured from the tourist department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 1196, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

WOMEN WHO SUFFER

With any Form of Female Complaint Should Read What Dr. Hartman Says.

It would be impossible to present an exhaustive array of the symptoms caused by these troubles, for their name is legion; but prominent among them are to be mentioned smarting, throbbing, scalding, beating, burning, quivering, aching, trembling, bloating, flashes of heat, tremors of cold, prickly sensations, sinking feelings, faintness, numbness, indescribable puncturing, piercing pains flying from part to part with provoking uncertainty, mocking the victim with momentary relief, to begin its tortures elsewhere. No two cases are exactly alike in number and severity of symptoms, some being only slightly annoyed, others being actually confined to the bed.

In all these perverted functions of the female organs take a tablespoonful of Pe-ru-na before each meal and between meals, and enough Man-a-lin at bedtime to keep the bowels continually in a natural condition. Vaginal injections of hot water should be taken three times a day.

Book on female diseases sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

For free book on cancer address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

I have two little grand children who are teething this hot summer weather and are troubled with bowel complaint. I give them Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and it acts like a charm. I earnestly recommend it for children with bowel troubles. I was myself taken with a severe attack of bloody flux, with cramps and pains in my stomach, one-third of a bottle of this remedy cured me. Within twenty-four hours I was out of bed and doing my house work. Mrs. W. L. Dunagan, Bon-aqua, Hickman Co., Tenn. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

—You can save $5 on every $10 purchase you make at our store. We have received a big stock of spring goods, and they are exceptionally cheap.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

THE NEWS.

Four lives were lost and five persons seriously injured by the explosion of the boiler in H. J. Langley's factory at Fall River, Mass.——It was reported from Sioux Falls, S. D., that an agreement had been reached between the friends of absconding treasurer Taylor and Attorney General Crawford whereby Taylor is to return.——At Natchez Island plantation, a few miles below Natchez, Miss., R. W. Dawson, shot and killed Frank Macklin and a negro women and severely wounded a negro boy.——The reorganization committee has offered to buy the plant of the Whiskey Trust for $9,800,000.——A dog afflicted with rabies bit a number of other dogs, cattle and horses in Hancock county, W. Va., and they all had to be killed.——H. S. Shirk & Sons, proprietors Stevens Cotton Mills and manufacturers of cigars in Lancaster, Pa., against whom executions aggregating nearly $50,000 were issued last week, made an assignment.——The Supreme Court of the state of Minnesota has decided the Kenwood land suit in favor of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company. Under this decision the railway company will receive about $100,000.

An application was made before Vice Chancellor Emory, in Newark, N. J., for the appointment of a receiver for the American Village Company. The company was organized five years ago, with a capital of $200,000 to experiment and manufacture machinery for tilling the soil.——Fire broke out in the engine-room of Edward Griffin's hat shop, in Danbury, Ct., and consumed the entire building, together with the private residence and two dwelling houses owned by Leander Bolduc.——The Supreme Court in Trenton, N. J., refused the writs of habeas corpus applied for on behalf of Theodore Lambert, the Camden murderer, and Murderer Andrews, of Warren county. The court held that the Governor's death warrant is a legal sentence.——Ten small round-house shops, locomotives, Corliss engine, lathe and tools of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, of Kansas City, were entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated by Master Mechanic Kirk at $125,000, fully insured. The cause of the fire is said to have been spontaneous combustion.——The United States Circuit Court of Appeals dissolved the injunction of Judge Goff in the South Carolina registration case.——Nineteen loaded freight cars on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad were piled up in a wreck and burned near Kane, Pa., and one man was killed and another injured.——Miss Henrietta Moore, the first woman to preside over any state convention, was temporary presiding officer of the Ohio Prohibition State Convention at Springfield.

The Klamath Falls stage was again robbed near Ashland, Ore.——In a speech delivered at South Bend, Ind., Archbishop Ireland defended the public schools.——Mr. J. W. Rainey, the largest coke operator in the country, has defeated the efforts of the other coke operators to combine for the purpose of raising prices.——The body of Frank Hopkins, the young Brooklyn engineer who accidentally fell from the West Jersey Railroad bridge about four weeks ago, was found at Corson's Inlet, Sea Isle City, N. J. The remains were badly decomposed.——The International League of Press Clubs selected Buffalo as the place for holding the next convention, the date to be fixed by the executive committee.——John Bokrman, convicted of murder in the second degree for causing the death of two boys in Brooklyn, was sentenced to Sing Sing for life.——At the state convention of the Universalists in Bradford, Pa., an alliance was formed with the New Jersey Congregational Association, and hereafter the two bodies will be united.——Mrs. Albert C. Hooke, of Chicago, was nearly murdered by her crazy servant girl.——Sigmund Schneidler, of New York, shot his wife in the forehead, probably fatally injuring her. He then turned the revolver upon himself, and blew out his brains.

In an address at Wilmington, Del., Rev. Dr. Merritt Hulburd repeated a statement that President Cleveland had gone fishing on Sunday, and the President's secretary made a denial of it.——A young man, giving the name of James Chandler, and Baltimore as his home, was arrested in Alexandria, Va., after an exciting chase, and charged with burglary.——Twenty-five whitecaps visited the home of John Harvey, near Salem, Mo., and tried to force the door. Harvey fired upon them and killed Joseph Nelson.——A. S. More, a former employe of Inman Swann & Co., cotton brokers of New York, is in custody for forging the name of that corporation and individual members of the firm to paper of the East River Silk Company, of which he was formerly treasurer. Fully $100,000 of the paper has been traced.——The Silver Convention at Memphis, Tenn., adopted resolutions containing nothing more than a strong presentation of the free silver sentiment.——The German bark Gotha, which sailed from Pensacola, May 16, for Hamburg, with a cargo of pitch pine lumber, put into New York in distress and leaking. The men had a terrible experience.——Frederick Johnson and Robert Gonzales, two more survivors of the Colima disaster, arrived at San Francisco.——A sensation was sprung in the wholesale boot and shoe business at St. Louis, when it was announced that the Blasland-Parcels-Jordan Shoe Company had given a deed of trust to W. J. Hatfield to protect the Continental National Bank and other preferred creditors, whose claims amount to $87,546.17.

SUFFOCATED IN THE TUNNEL.

Four Men Lose Their Lives at Pitkin, Col., in a Poorly Ventilated Tunnel.

News reached Pitkin that four men were suffocated in the Alpine Tunnel. An engine had run into the tunnel, which is 1,776 feet long, with a crew of several men to syphon out an accumulation held in by dirt. The ventilation of the tunnel is poor and the smoke from the engine made the air so stifling that the men soon prepared to leave. As the engine was backing out a man was discovered lying across the track, and the engineer reversed, running further into the tunnel, where all the men were quickly overcome by suffocation. Strenous efforts were made to revive the men, but it was impossible, as the air within had become so impregnated with gas and smoke that for several hours no one could enter far enough to reach the victims.

TO GO TO ATLANTA

President Accepts an Invitation to the Exposition.

A SPECIAL DAY FOR HIM.

Formalities of Invitation by a Delegation of Representative Residents of Georgia's Chief City and Mr. Cleveland's Acceptance.

President Cleveland accepted an invitation tendered by representative citizens of Atlanta to visit the Atlanta Exposition. He will leave Washington by special train on the evening of October 21 and arrive in Atlanta in the afternoon of the 22d. The 23d has been set apart as President's day, when the chief executive will visit the Exposition. The delegation which invited the President consisted of H. H. Cabaniss, chairman; Mayor Porter King, J. G. Oglesby, Stewart Woodson, W. A. Hemphill, Alexander W. Smith, F. P. Rice, George W. Harrison, H. L. Wilson, A. J. West, E. E. Spalding and Walter Howard. They were introduced to the President by Secretary Hoke Smith, who stated the purpose of their visit. Mr. Cabaniss, chairman of the delegation, made a brief speech of invitation in which he said:

"*Mr. President:* A very pleasant duty has been assigned this committee. We come with authority from the directors to invite your Excellency, and from the woman's board of managers, to invite Mrs. Cleveland to be present at the opening of the Cotton States and International Exposition, and to put in motion the machinery, the throb of whose movement will, we trust, be felt throughout the length and breadth of our country.

"The committee begs the privilege of briefly saying that the Cotton States and International Exposition is not local nor sectional. The endeavor will be to interest all sections of the Union and have them bring contributions of brain and skill and resource and in friendly competition illustrate our growth and greatness and foreshadow the expectations of still greater growth in the years to come.

"This exposition will be the fullest expression of the hope of the South that the bitterness of the past is forgotten and the belief that those who were once at enmity will not only live together in enduring peace but strive with each other to see which can do the most toward making a perfect Union, one and inseparable, and making this republic the best example of government among men and of greatness among nations.

"To show the vast and varied resources of the United States, its developement and growth is the one aim and endeavor of the originators and promoters of our exposition. We of Atlanta and the South remember with pleasure and gratitude a former visit of your Excellency and hope you will recall the enthusiasm with which our people greeted you, giving evidence of our high esteem and warm devotion. Time has confirmed our fondest hopes that your administration would prove wise and of lasting benefit. We feel that our trust and confidence have not been misplaced. The hands that holds the reins of government has grown stronger, the head that plans for our safety and honor, has grown clearer, and the heart that feels for our comfort and happiness has grown warmer.

"We ask you to come and see us again and witness a new manifestation of our regard, and receive renewed assurances that we stand with you in all that you do to wisely rule the people of this land."

Mayor King then extended an invitation to the President on behalf of the city of Atlanta, and expressing the great pleasure the people would have in his presence during the exposition.

"I guess I'll have to surrender," remarked the President with a laugh as he surveyed the delegation. He then informed the Atlanta gentlemen that it would be impossible for him to be present to open the exposition but that he would have great pleasure in attending it later in the year.

After some further talk the date was fixed when it would be most convenient for the President to go South. Then there was some general talk about the exposition, the President expressing much interest in its success and commending the people of Atlanta for the enterprise that had been shown in the inauguration and carrying out of such an extensive undertaking.

After leaving the White House members of the delegation called on the cabinet officers in the city and extended invitations to them, which were accepted, and it is expected that beside the President the cabinet will also be in Atlanta during the latter part of October. The delegation left Washington highly pleased with the result of their visit.

A NEW HAWAIIAN MINISTER.

William R. Castle, Annexation Commissioner, to Succeed Thurston.

William R. Castle has been appointed Hawaiian minister to Washington in place of L. A. Thurston. He will not leave Honolulu for Washington until August 1. Mr. Castle was one of the commissioners sent to Washington to arrange for annexation as soon as the monarchy was overthrown.

WASHINGTON.—The designation of William R. Castle by the Hawaiian government as minister of the United States came as a surprise to the diplomatic circles. It had been rather generally presumed in Washington that Mr. Frank P. Hastings, who came to Washington as secretary of legation and has acted as charge d'affaires since the return of Mr. Thurston to Hawaii, would be promoted to the position. Mr. Hastings is adapted for the diplomatic career by his training, which began as an attache of the United States State Department in Washington, and is an American by sympathy and education. He is, however, a comparatively young man, and doubtless his age stood in the way of advancement.

The Spanish authorities claim to have information that a Cuban filibustering expedition is being fitted out on Dauphin Island, off the Alabama coast.

DESTITUTION IN THE WEST.

Appeals for Aid from Parts of Oklahoma and Kansas.

Reports of destitution and suffering among the settlers in Oklahoma have reached the public for some time, but most of them were not believed. It was thought that the newspaper correspondents were using the subject as a means of tiding over a dull season. Official denials of the reported instances lent color to this theory.

The Rev. P. H. Shane and Judge T. B. Nash, of Grant county, in the Cherokee Strip, reached Kansas City with a story of the actual condition of affairs among the settlers there that is graphic in its picture of desolation and want.

They came as a committee from the people of Grant county to solicit aid for the destitute and hungry. They declare that the existing condition of affairs among the settlers of Grant county is one of desperate want.

Gaunt hunger is their constant companion and the situation is such that only immediate aid will prevent actual starvation among those who are trying to hold the claims they secured in the Cherokee Strip opening on September 16, 1893.

At that time Grant county was carved out of the strip. It was settled by a class of people most of whom joined the rush with little money or goods.

The strip was opened in September. It was too late to get in much of a fall crop.

The next year only summer crops could be raised. Last fall an immense acreage was sown to wheat and barley, and this spring many acres were seeded to oats. All three are complete failures.

Judge Nash related an incident of how a woman with six children was found on a claim in Prarie township. The husband had gone to search for work, the woman was sick in bed, and the children were crying for food. Not a pound of flour was in the cabin and the family had not a cent of money.

Another instance related was that of John Stevenson and Thomas Robers, one eleven and the other fourteen years. Their parents lived on adjoining claims. So desperate did the situation become that the boys ran away in search of work. They left a note saying that they were going to the Indian country. Every dollar they earned would be sent home. They asked for forgiveness for leaving without permission.

The Rev. Mr. Shane draws a pension of $14 a month. For the last three months four families have been existing on his pension money. It would do, in ordinary circumstances, for the bare wants of his immediate family, but with four families it meant starvation.

The people are unable to leave the country, as they have not a dollar, and everything they possess has tax liens on it. To the north of them is barren Kansas, as dry as a bone and without a spear of wheat or corn on it, and even if they started out of the country they would probably starve before they got to the border.

From Medford, Okla., comes a wail of hunger and a piteous demand for food.

THE COTTON CROP.

Most of the 720 Counties Show a Decrease in the Acreage.

The result of the special investigation made by the Department of Agriculture in 720 cotton-growing counties shows that there will be little or no change in acreage in eighty-eight of them as compared with last year; five report an increase of 10 per cent, and less; two an increase of from 11 to 20 per cent., three an increase of from 21 to 30 per cent., and three an increase of over 30 per cent.; 127 a decrease of 10 per cent. and less; 250 a decrease of from 11 to 20 per cent.; 158 a decrease of from 21 to 30 per cent; forty-four a decrease of from 31 to 40 per cent.; seven a decrease of from 41 to 50 per cent., and thirty-three a decrease of over 50 per cent.

The consolidated returns of reports to the statistical division for the month of June show the State percentages of acreage, as compared with last year, as follows: North Carolina, 81; South Carolina, 84; Georgia 85; Florida, 85; Alabama, 89, Mississippi, 88; Louisiana, 87; Texas, 85; Arkansas, 80; Tennessee, 81; Missouri, 57; Indian Territory, 91; Oklahoma, 90; Virginia, 75. The average for the United States, 85.2, a reduction of 14.8 per cent. upon the revised acreage given out in May for 1894. The average condition of the crop for June 1 is as follows: North Carolina, 6; South Carolina, 72; Georgia, 82; Florida, 92; Alabama, 85; Mississippi, 88; Louisiana, 83; Texas, 79; Arkansas, 89; Tennessee, 87; Missouri, 89; Indian Territory and Oklahoma, 70 Virginia, 67. The general average for the country is 81, against 88.3 last year and 85.6 in 1893.

RICH GOLD FUNDS.

Fabulous Deposits Reported by Prospectors in Oklahoma.

More excitement prevails in Guthrie, O.T., over the gold strike than during the late Kickapoo rush. Messrs. Nicholas, Sallier and Ogilbly have just returned and bring back several shot sacks of the ore. They report fabulous finds and they are confident they have struck one of the richest gold fields ever found. A courier has just come in from the new gold fields and reports the finding of gold in paying quantities.

The principal workings are in the hills at the head of Boggy Creek, about fifteen miles southwest of Arapahoe. The richest strikes so far have been at the head of Boggy and Turkey Creeks, southwest of Guthrie.

PINS IN HER THROAT.

Mrs. Eckert Performs a Surgical Operation With a Button Hook.

Mrs. Thomas Eckert, Massillon, O., is a woman of nerve. Several days ago while her mouth was full of pins, she coughed. Two of the pins lodged crosswise in her throat.

Being poor, she failed to consult a surgeon. The pain becoming intolerable she took a button hook and pulled them out herself. In the operation she lacerated her throat in a frightful manner, but will get well.

MUST NOT AID CUBA

President Cleveland Issues an Emphatic Proclamation.

WARNING TO FILIBUSTERS.

By This Action the President Takes an Important Step in Absolving the United States From Any Claim for Damages.

Secretary Olney is determined that the United States government shall do all in its power and all that international law requires to prevent the violation of the United States territory by persons who undertake to make it a base of hostile operations against Spain, with which power it is at peace. Complaints have reached the Department of State through the Spanish minister, that men are recruiting on American soil, and that armed expeditions are leaving our shores for the purpose of attacking the Spanish forces in Cuba. Whenever the necessary evidence can be produced these infractions of the law of the United States are to be severely punished, for the Secretary of State will have no just grounds for complaint that the United States has failed in its obligations to other nations. Meanwhile, however, it has been deemed proper to give formal warning to misguided people of what they may expect, so the following proclamation, signed by the President, was issued by the State Department:

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Island of Cuba is now the seat of serious civil disturbances, accompanied by armed resistance to the authority of the established government of Spain, a power with which the United States are and desires to remain on terms of peace and amitity: and

Whereas the laws of the United States prohibit their citizens, as well as all others being within and subject to their jurisdiction from taking part in such disturbances adversely to such established government by accepting or exercising commissions for warlike service against it, by enlistment or procuring others to enlist for such service, by fitting out armed or procuring to be fitted out and armed ships of war for such service, by augmenting the force of any ship of war engaged in such service and arriving in a port of the United States, and by setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for military enterprises to be carried on from the United States against the territory of such government.

Now, therefore, in recognition of the laws aforesaid, and in discharge of the obligations of the United States toward a friendly power and as a measure of precaution and to the end that citizens of the United States and all others within its jurisdiction may be deterred from subjecting themselves to legal forfeitures and penalties.

I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, do hereby admonish all such citizens and other persons to abstain from every violation of the laws hereinbefore referred to, and do hereby warn that all violations of such laws will be rigorously prosecuted; and I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States charged with the execution of said laws the utmost diligence in preventing violations thereof and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

RICHARD OLNEY, Secretary of State.

The issuance of the President's proclamation against extending aid to the Cuban insurgents gave rise to considerable discussion as to where it did not practically amount to a recognition of the rebels as belligerents. Such an interpretation of the proclamation, however, is not correct, according to the opinions of several well-known public men.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

M. Cachard, the legal adviser of the United States Embassy at Paris, has just translated the Code Napoleon into English.

Postmaster General Wilson has left Washington for his home in West Virginia. From there he will go to Oxford, Mass., where he will deliver the address at the commencement exercises of the University of Mississippi.

Langdon E. Mitchell has written a one-act play called "In the Season," which is now being played at Hoyt's Theatre, New York, as an afterpiece to "Forget-Me-Nots." The critics praise it as a brightly-written, clever and graceful bit of dramatic work.

Lord Gouth, of the British Embassy, will pass the summer at Beverly Farms, Mass., visiting Newport weekly. Mr. Bax-Ironsides will have charge of the embassy until the return of Sir Julian Pauncefote in the autumn. The Earl of Westmeath, Mr. O'Beirne, and Mr. Ford, the other attaches of the embassy, will remain at Newport through the summer.

General Francisco Carrillo has arrived in New York from Havana. He is a happy combination of Cuban patriot and American citizen, having taken out his naturalization papers four or five years ago. The General, who has been in prison in Havana these many weeks, "not because he had been agitating at all," the Spanish authorities say; but "as a matter of precaution," has been well treated and is looking healthy and strong.

Rev. Thomas Ducey, in the course of an address on "The Churches and Labor" before the Social Reform League, of New York the other night, thanked God that there were no capitalists, monopolists or members of trusts in his congregation. "No," said he, "I haven't even got a 'Sugarmeyer,' and I don't want one." He said that he had been preaching what Leo XIII taught and wrote about labor, and proposed to continue doing so despite the power of any man.

Europeans in Jiddah, Arabia, have sought safety from the Bedouins by going on board ships in the harbor. The Arabs are dissatisfied with the sanitary regulations enforced by the European powers and an uprising is feared.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Ex-County Treasurer Philip Fisher will appeal from the recent decision of Judge Wyckham, of Beaver, making him liable for a shortage of $1,600 in his accounts during his last year in office. The County auditors found a shortage in Fisher's accounts to the amount of $2,800. Judge Wyckham excluded the first two years.

J. H. Cratty a well-known and wealthy oil producer of Franklin dropped dead of heart disease. Mr. Cratty had just returned from his wells at Coopertown and while alighting from his buggy threw up his hands exclaiming "I'm sick," and expired in a few moments.

William Morgan, aged 24 years, of Port Carbon, employed at Eagle Hill Colliery, was instantly killed in a rush of coal. He was to have been married within two weeks and had already furnished a house.

It was intimated at Bowardsville that the late Mrs. Hettie Good had also killed her mother in addition to her infant and grandmother forty years ago.

While drilling an oil well on the McDonald farm, near Pittsburg, a heavy flow of gas was struck. The drillers rushed to the boiler to put out the fire, but the great volume of gas exploded before they could get this done. Three men were thrown away and horribly mangled. John McLeod cannot recover. His brother, Edward McLeod, and W. R. Protor, are also badly burned, but there is slight hopes of their recovery.

A serious accident which prevented the running of cars on the Lake Side Traction Road occurred in the power house at Mahanoy City, caused by the expansion pipe exploding. James Carlin, a fireman, was probably fatally injured by the boiler falling on him.

Mrs. Henry Klick, of Bornersville, in Union Township, attempted suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. The woman is 78 years of age and will die. The cause is unknown.

The town of Jeansville, one mile south of Hazleton, is greatly excited over a cave-in which occurred there. The depression in the earth is due to the running of the pillars in the No. 2 coal mine, which runs beneath the town. At 2 o'clock there was perceptible quivering of the earth near the Welsh Baptist Church, and a few moments later it began to sink. Huge fissures opened in the earth, and they extend for a distance of 200 yards, affecting the lines of the Lehigh Traction Company, the church property and cemetery. No cars can be run over the place, and service in the church had to be postponed. Fears of further trouble are felt.

Less than fifty feet south is the famous Jeansville stripping. The walls separating this immense excavation tend to make the situation even more alarming.

Sheriff Simpson, of Montgomery county, seized the personal property of County Treasurer Samuel Effing at Lansdale.

The trial of Bankers Smith and Graybill, of Columbia, opened at Lancaster. The Grand Jury returned twenty true bills against the defendants.

Freeland's School Board decided to discontinue the reading of the Bible in the schools.

S. Harry Kishpaugh died at Harrisburg of injuries received in a foot ball game in 1893.

More than 1,000 singers will attend the musical festivals at Wilkes-Barre.

Harry Waltz, the 6-year-old son of Jacob Waltz, of Scranton, was kicked in the head by a horse. A physician's examination showed a hole two inches square in the skull as a result of the injury. It is believed he will recoverer.

Several days ago in response to a matrimonial advertisement, George Krone, of Johnstown, met Miss Mary Grady, of Middletown, O., and the couple were married. They took up their residence in Johnstown and Monday Miss Krone was found dead in bed. Heart disease was the cause.

William Schaum, a well-known bricklayer, attempted to cross between the cars of a mail train which was standing in the station at Lancaster when the train started. He was thrown under the wheels and his body cut completely in half. The accident was not discovered until the train moved out. Deceased was about 45 years old and was on his way home from consulting a physician in regard to the condition of his wife, who lies seriously ill.

United States Marshall John W. Walker came to Pittsburg from Huntingdon, where he arrested Sheriff J. M. Oakes, of Huntingdon County, on a charge of opening letters. The charge was made by Post Office Inspector Hugh Gorman, who says that the Sheriff opened two letters addressed to a prisoner in his charge.

The School Board of Upper Darby Township has presented a petition to the court stating that the School Board of the borough of Colwyn has failed to comply with the order of the court to pay the sum of $2099.82 with interest. Colwyn was formed from a port of Upper Darby, and Auditor H. L. Broomall decided the new borough owned the township that amount in adjusting the indebtedness. The court has ordered an alternative mandamus issue commanding that the amount be paid or that cause be shown for its non-payment. The writ is made returnable July 1.

Mrs. Hettie Good, according to a Lancaster despatch, confessed on her death-bed to killing her infant and her grand-mother forty years ago.

Franklin and Marshall's Board of Trustees, at Lancaster, decided to raise their endowment to $500,000.

The bodies of two negroes who, it is supposed, were murdered were found by laborers near Wilkes-Barre.

LIGHTNING STRUCK A TENT.

A Woman Killed and Others Injured at a Methodist Camp Meeting.

Lightning struck one of the tents of the Methodist camp meeting at Ravenna, Mich., instantly killing Mrs. Burleson, of Wayland. Her sister, Mrs. Hillard, of the same town, was terribly shocked and cannot live. Mrs. Hillard's son was also struck and terribly burned about the hips, but may recover.

Sixteen others in the tent were knocked down and more or less injured. The tent was torn into pieces.

FIRE AT CAMERON

A West Virginia Town Nearly Wiped Out of Existence.

WRECK OF A SPECIAL TRAIN

Particulars of the Disaster—The Fire of Incendiary Origin—The Loss by the Fire Estimated at from $250,000 to $300,000

The fire at Cameron and the wreck of the special train which was carrying the firemen from Wheeling to the relief of the town both proved to be very much more serious than was at first supposed. The loss to the town by the flames is variously estimated at from $250,000 to $300,000, with not over $100,000 insurance. About fifty buildings were consumed, including about all the most valuable business and residence structures in the town and the place has been practically wiped out of existence, with the exception of a scattered fringe of residences high up on the hillsides.

The wreck of the special train from Wheeling cost three lives, while half a dozen men were wounded, the engine, tender, flat car and caboose were demolished, track torn up, and the steamer and hose wagon sent on from the Wheeling fire department were rendered utterly valueless, except for old junk. The dead are: Frank Farrell, aged twenty-one, of Moundsville; Richard Donahoe, Jr., of Wheeling, aged twenty; Patrick Duffy, engineer of the special, married, a resident near Clarksburg. The seriously wounded are: W. E. Clayton, brakeman, left arm mashed, had to be amputated; Charles Litton, Moundsville, dangerous internal injuries; W. S. Faris, Wheeling Intelligencer, shoulder dislocated; John Shorb, Baltimore and Ohio special officer, cut and bruised; W. M. Dean, conductor, seriously cut and bruised. Half a dozen others were less seriously hurt.

The cause of the accident was undoubtedly, in the light of present indications, an attempt to wreck the east-bound limited, which was due at Roseby's Rock about 1.25 A. M., and it was only saved by the unexpected appearance of the special. An examination of the track by the section force showed that a spike or some other steel or iron instrument had been driven down between two rails so tightly as to indent the fish plate, and Fireman Wegman, who was throwing coal into the furnace at the time, says that Engineer Duffy gave the whistle half a dozen short, sharp toots just before the engine left the rails, as though there was something or somebody on the track. Duffy was killed and his body burned, and Wegman thinks the wreckers were at work when surprised by the special, and that Burke came near running them down. There were about forty men on the special, seventeen being in the caboose and the others on the flat car with the engine and hose wagon, and as the whole outfit turned completely over in rolling down the bank, the wonder is that a dozen or more were not killed.

CABLE SPARKS.

Five more survivors of the wrecked Colima have been landed at Acapulco, Mexico.

Ex-Secretary Foster is expected to leave China for the United States by the next steamer.

The republic of Formosa, recently formed, has collapsed, and the soldiers have turned to pillaging the people.

Heavy loss of life has been caused in the Black Forest region of Germany by floods resulting from a cloudburst.

The Austrian government intends to spend 29,000,000 florins for new repeating rifles during the next few years.

The explosion of a boiler at the Lavernaredo mine in France killed six persons and seriously injured three others.

The insurgents in the eastern end of the Island of Cubo are displaying great activity but according to Spanish reports they are always defeated.

Madame Lambert, a sister of Premier Ribot of France, was instantly killed by losing her presence of mind and falling in front of a train at the station at Calais.

A new uprising against the government of Columbia has been discovered at Barranquilla, in the department of Bolivar, and martial law has been declared.

At the meeting of the International Miners Conference at Paris, the German, English, Belgian and French delegates adopted a resolution in favor of eight hours as a legal day's work for miners and surface workers.

Count Ferrara, formerly Italian undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, has been mortally wounded at Rimini. The count was insulted at the door of his residence by two men, and during the altercation which followed he was shot.

The Canadian ministerof marine has decided not to exact the $5 anglers' license from Americans fishing in the St. Lawrence river, provided the United States alien labor act is not enforced against Canadians in the Thousand Islands.

The Spanish minister has complained to the government at Washington that filibustering expeditions against Cuba are being organized along the gulf coast. Heavy reinforcements have been ordered to Cuba, and additional troops are being held in readiness to embark.

HUNDREDS BURIED ALIVE.

Only 40 Out of 500 Men Rescued From a Prussian Silesian Mine.

An explosion of fire-damp occurred in the mining pit near Antonienhutte, Prussian Silesia, while 500 men were at work in the mine. Only forty have been rescued, leaving 460 entombed.

Antonienhuetta, near which this appalling disaster occurred, is a little town of about 4,000 inhabitants in Prussian Silesia. It is situated seven miles south southwest of Beuthen, on an affluent of the River Order. Just over the border in Austrian Silesia there have been recently many disasters in coal mines from similar causes.

ANEMONE.

What have I done for thee,
Thou dear anemone,
That thou shouldst yield to me
Thy whole year's dower?

What cloudy days and blue,
What nights of star and dew,
We both have traveled through
To greet this hour!

After thy winter's sleep
I know how thou didst creep
Up stairways dark and steep
To meet the spring.

I know how thou didst go
Through sodden leaves and snow
A way thou didst not know
Unquestioning.

I too have climbed and crept,
Up rugged paths have stept,
And on stone pillows slept—
Many a night;

Like thee, from clod to clod
Blindfolded, I have trod
Often alone, save God—
Seeking the light.

Brief too, like thine, my hour,
Poor amethystine flower!
For soe! thy petals shower
The sunset air.

I too shall fade, and then
My soul shall bloom again;
But, flower, I know not when—
I know not where.
—May Riley Smith, in Independent.

A Test of Love.

"I assure you, mother, that I do not want to marry yet," said Antoinette to Mme. Odiot. "I am so happy with yourself; but should I enjoy the same happiness, the same peace and the same contentment when I change your fireside for another? I doubt it! No, no, I have plenty of time yet; I am only 18 years of age. While I am much honored by the attentions of M. le Baron de Merillac, I repeat that I must refuse him!"

"My dear child," replied Mme. Odiot, "you should reflect that one of these days you will lose me. I have been suffering for a long time, and very little would suffice to carry me off. You will then find yourself without support, since your dear father is gone, and a husband is the natural support of a young girl when she has lost her parents. Baron Merillac is a very estimable young man. You will probably never get such another offer. He is enormously rich, and he has a title and is the only son of parents who will adore and worship you as if you were their own child. It would surely be madness to persist in a refusal that has no basis. The Baron is a handsome cavalier, and his manners are of the best. What more can you wish?"

"Then you know him?" asked Antoinette, with surprise.

"Without doubt."

"Yet I have never seen him here," persisted the girl.

"No, he has never been here, but I have met him several times at the house of Mme. de Saverny, where you would never accompany me, under the pretext that she displeased you, and it was Mme. de Saverny who spoke to me of the Baron as a man who would be suitable for you, from every point of view."

"I shall like Mme. de Saverny still less now," exclaimed the girl. "What business is it of hers? If she is so anxious to get M. de Merillac married let her take him herself. She is a widow."

"You are foolish, ma bonne cherie. M. de Merillac is 25 years old and Mme. de Saverny is 50. She might be his mother. But you should not get angry. One would almost think that you had some other reason than the one you give so vehemently for refusing M. de Merillac."

"Some other reason," stammered Antoinette, lowering her eyes, while a pretty little flush came into her cheeks.

Mme. Odiot watched her smilingly, and several minutes passed in silence.

Antoinette took up her sewing again, and being aware no doubt that her mother's eyes were fixed upon her, presently rose and went over to the piano. Mme. Odiot stopped her as she went.

"We will settle the matter once for all," she said, "never to return to it. The reason you refuse M. de Merillac is because you don't want to marry, is it not?"

"Mais oui, maman," said Antoinette, in a voice that nevertheless lacked the ring of sincerity.

"So that, no matter who else may come to me to ask your hand I may tell him no, and send him about his business?"

"Oh! I didn't say that—perhaps later—when I am older—if the—if I liked him," stammered the young girl, much embarrassed.

"So be it! We will talk of something else. For instance, my dear nephew Gaston has now been with us for three weeks, and has nearly finished his picture. He has been very busy making some sketches in the woods for another one he has in view. I think he is with your uncle at this moment. Let us go across and see him—I mean my brother—he has not been very well of late."

"Oh, no, mother! my uncle is quite well again," said Antoinette quickly.

"Ah! you have some news about him?"

Antoinette bit her lips. Her answer had slipped out too quickly.

"The gardener told me," she added naively.

Mme. Odiot pretended not to notice her daughter's embarrassment.

"Will you come with me! I am going at once. As he is your guardian I ought to let him know at once of your decision with regard to M. de Merillac, for he knew all about him?"

"Oh! my uncle knew?"

"Yes."

"And he approved?"

"Yes."

"Then Gaston knew that it was proposed I should marry this Baron?"

"Perhaps."

"But he said nothing to me about it!"

"I thought you had not seen him!"

"Oh! yes,—that is—oh! no, I have not," replied the girl, turning her face away in her confusion over her little fibs with which she was inexperienced.

"Let us go. Are you coming?"

Mme. Odiot turned away to hide a smile.

"Is my presence very necessary!" the young girl asked. Then she added: "I think that my uncle and yourself will be able to talk more at your ease if I go away; beside my uncle will question me and I shan't know how to answer him."

"That is quite simple. You will answer him just as you answered me!"

"You are making fun of me, mother," replied Antoinette, peevishly.

"Not the least in the world! It is not quite natural that you should refuse a match so agreeable to your mother and your tutor for so plausible a reason; you do not want to get married. But here we are talking again on this subject, which we had agreed to leave alone. It was you that started it again, you must notice!"

"Oh, now, mother, you make me cry!"

And Antoinette burst into tears and threw herself upon her mother's neck.

"Why do you cry, ma mignonne? There is surely no cause for tears in our conversation."

At this moment a servant girl entered the room and announced that the Baron de Merillac and his son were waiting outside.

"Monsieur le Baron de Merillac and his son," she said.

Then she withdrew. Antoinette hurriedly made up her mind to conceal herself, when there appeared upon the threshold of the room her uncle and Gaston. She stood gaping at them without moving and examined them.

"What does this mean?" she stammered, turning toward her mother.

"Ask your uncle and Gaston himself," replied Mme. Odiot.

"It means," said M. Lambert very seriously, "that I come as your guardian to ask for you in marriage to the Baron de Merillac."

"But—the announcement just made by Justine?" interrupted Antoinette, who could not understand why the Baron and his father did not make their appearance, and why her uncle made this request, when they were evidently both waiting in the next room.

Her interrogating glances passed from her mother to M. Lambert and Gaston, the latter of whom appeared a little disturbed and nervous, in spite of his smiling face. Antoinette had dried her tears, but her eyes were still red and swollen from crying.

Gaston noticed this.

"You have been crying, Antoinette?" he asked her, while M. Lambert and Mme. Odiot stood apart and conversed in low tones.

"Yes," she replied to her cousin's question.

"Why?"

"I cannot tell you."

"Oh!" was all he said.

"Well, Antoinette," interrupted M. Lambert, "you have given me no answer!"

"Mother has already spoken to me about this gentleman, uncle, and—and—"

"And?" questioned Gaston's father.

"And—" continued Antoinette, playing nervously with a skein of wool she held in her hands.

"Well?" insisted M. Lambert, "is it difficult to say?"

Gaston made a step in the direction of the young girl as though to encourage her.

"Tell them, mother, what I answered you," murmured the poor girl. Gaston's attitude was a torture to her.

"Well!" began Mme. Odiot, exchanging a glance with her brother. "my daughter does not wish to get married!"

Gaston made another step toward Antoinette and seized her hand.

"Not even with me?" he asked with a trembling voice.

"With you?" cried the young girl, blushing and growing pale by turns.

"Yes, with me, for I love you! Do you not know it?"

"I was sure of it," replied M. Lambert, with a wink.

"For goodness sake, explain yourselves!" exclaimed Antoinette, looking at all of them in turn.

"It is easy to explain," said Gaston. "I thought I had guessed your love for me, and I told my father, confessing my love for you at the same time. He and your mother talked it over and laid this trap to see if your love was strong enough to resist a rich and titled lover."

"Oh, Gaston! and you have fallen into the trap?"

"Yes, petite cousine, for I too wanted to feel quite sure that I was being loved for myself alone. Now I know and can no longer doubt, can I? You will be my wife, won't you?"

"But she has not said so," interrupted Mme. Odiot, mischievously, without giving her daughter time to reply, and having hard work herself to keep a serious face.

"Yes I have, mother," cried Antoinette with delightful simplicity.

"Ah! Antoinette! Antoinette! Thank you, my darling little cousin," exclaimed Gaston, mad with joy.

The young girl had flung herself upon her mother's neck and embraced her with all her heart.

"Naughty mother!" she murmured in her ear as she kissed her.

"You are crying still?" asked Mme. Odiot, happily.

"Oh, no, chere petite mere. I am laughing now."

And, turning her radiant face toward her uncle and cousin, she placed her hand in that of Gaston, and allowed him to draw her to his warm embrace.

CANDLE FISH.

Rare Product of the Pacific Coast Waters.

Frazer River people, as well as the natives of Alaska, expect to be well supplied with artifical light for some time to come. This has come about through a remarkable run of fish which has occurred along the coast of British Columbia and of Alaska recently.

They were not ordinary fish, but natural candles, which have been found swimming in the Pacific Ocean in immense shoals. A dispatch from Vancouver says that while the fishing lasted it was more profitable than gold mining. One catch that was made beat all previous records.

A gentleman named Finnie captured seventy buckets of the living candles, which are called by the natives eulachons, and he sold them for $17.50 at the market price of 25 cents a bucket.

The eulachons or candle-fish, which belong to the smelt family, are largely composed of fat. When dried they are stored away and used as candles during the long winter. After the Alaskan has had his dinner he takes out a dried fish, sticks the tail in a crack of the table and touches a match to the nose. Then the fish burns with a bright and steady glimmer.

The Alaskans also use these fish at their rude religious ceremonies. Rows of candle-fish are stuck in a board with their heads upward. Before the ceremony an old man lights the fish. They burn like a row of candles and throw a weird light over the congregation at their devotions.

These fish are so common in the waters of Alaska that the natives scoop them up with a board. A large plank like a paddle is studded with nails and an Indian standing on the shore or in a boat sweeps it through the water gathering in great numbers of these natural candles when the shoal is thick. At New Westminster last week the catch of candle-fish was so large that they are now being frozen by the ton. This will jeopardize the oil monopoly all along the Pacific coast.

Another advantage about these creatures is that if they are not available as candles, they may be eaten, and they also make an excellent substitute for codliver oil. They are so full of fat as to be almost transparent.

They resemble the smelt in form, but with weaker dentition and smaller scales, and they are of dusky coloration, growing to nearly a foot in length. In the springtime immense shoals of these fish are to be met with along the whole northwest coast of America, and they ascend all the rivers north of the Columbia to spawn. The natives of British Columbia call the eulachon the pan-fish, and use it as a candle by inserting in it the pith of a rush or a strip of bark as wick.

Another species is the anaplopoma fimbria, which resembles the pollock and attains a length of twenty inches and a weight of five pounds. Such a candle would burn for several nights. This large species is also called the black candle-fish, the horse mackerel and the beshow.

It would only need a shoal of natural matches now to complete the happiness of the Alaskan Indians and the destruction of the oil monopoly in our Arctic province. The supply of ocean candles gathered this spring will, it is said, last the Indians for several years unless they take to eating them.

Building Stone Industry.

The annual statistical report on the building stone industry of the United States has just been submitted to the government by Professor William C. Day, of Swathmore College, Penn. This report gives the values of the granite, marble, slate, sandstone, limestone and bluestone produced in the United States during 1894. The total product of each of the kinds of stone during 1894 was $37,315,316, a gain over 1893 of $3,429,753 in the value of total stone output. Owing to the financial depression which has been generally felt in all industries during the past two years, the totals for both years fall below those of 1891 and 1892. While the production of granite, marble, slate and limestone has increased somewhat in 1894, the values of sandstone and bluestone have fallen off.

The total value of the output of marble during 1894 shows a gain over 1893 of $788,493.

The marble industry in Georgia has made strides during the past year which, considering the financial stringency, must be regarded as very remarkable. The sandstone industry shows a decided falling off. Of all kinds of stone produce, limestone has the widest application, being used for building and burning into lime for blast furnace flux and for road making. The total value of the bluestone output is estimated at $100,000 less in 1894 than in 1893.

Spotted esprit net in both black and white is used for neck ruffles.

THE DEAR OLD HOME.

A GRACEFUL TRIBUTE BY THE REV. DR. COLLYER.

The Eloquent Preacher Tells of His Mother--Her Guidance and Care of Her Children.

In a series of articles upon "The Woman Who Influenced Me Most," Rev. Robert Collyer, the blacksmith preacher, in paying tribute to his mother, says:

"So she stands in the sunlight of the long ago, and she had also such a genius for doing well what she must take in hand that I think still if it had fallen to her lot and her training to govern a kingdom she would have made a noble queen and governed it well, while what she did govern well was the house full of eager and outbreaking children with a good deal of the old Berserker blood in them, as I have reason to suspect—keeping us all well in hand and clearing the way for us into the world's great life when our time came to go forth; seeing to it that we were well housed, well fed and well clad for weekday and Sunday, while the school wage was paid for us, so long as we could be spared to go there, out of the eighteen shillings a week my father earned in those days at his anvil, together with the pittance some of us could earn by and by in the factory."

Of his visit to the scenes of his childhood in England, Dr. Collyer writes:

"So I went about the valley, as they say, with my heart in my mouth, and seemed to be saying to the boy I saw through the mists of the many years:

"'Dear little fellow, you had a hard time then, but it was a good time also, wasn't it now? Have any flowers in the world beside ever seemed so sweet to you as the snowdrop, the primrose and the cowslip you knew so well where to find and bring home to mother, or have any singing birds ever matched your memory of the skylark and the throstle, or were there ever such Christmas-tides as those she made for us when her children and the world were all young together?'

"And there was the old home nest. It stood where the villa stands now, but I would not have exchanged the memory for the mansion. It was a cottage of two rooms and attic, fronting due south, and there was a green dooryard with a clump of roses set about with wallflowers, pinks and sweet williams. There was a plum tree also branching about the windows. Then I went within doors of the home which was, and is no more, to find the bright open fire that went out in 1839, but was still burning for me, and the walls of the living room were white as the driven snow. There was the famous bureau, also, shining like a dim mirror, and the tall clock which was always too fast at bedtime and too slow at meal times—it stands here in our dining room now. There was still the fine store of willow ware on the rack against the wall, but that was for Christmas and the summer feast; while all things were glorified by pictures Turner could not have done to save his soul.

REV. ROBERT COLLYER.

"And now how did she raise us so that her son must fain write down this memory?

"There was fair white linen and calico first to wear and to sleep in. And until we could see to it ourselves, once a week there was the tub where we had a good sound scrubbing, who were big enough for the sad solemnity, with yellow soap and things that got into your eyes, and a stout 'harden' towel to dry off withal, so that now, when I think of our 'Cotter's Saturday night,' the words of the wise man are apt to come back to me, 'Who hath red eyes, who hath contention, who hath strife?' and I can answer, 'I know who had all these, say sixty-five years ago, when I was turned into that tub, while there was but scant comfort for me in the words she would say as a sort of benediction, 'There, now, children, cleanliness is next to godliness.'

"How did we fare, the six hearty children? There was oatmeal and what we call mush who know no better, and skim milk in plenty, with oatcake, as mother would say, to fill in; also wheaten bread for more careful use, and sometimes a trace of butter. Not much meat, for meat was dear, but soup with dumplings, and what the old Yorkshire folk used to call 'sikelike,' a word with a wide meaning. And the tradition still remains of an early time of innocency when mother would say those who eat the most dumpling shall have the most meat. So we would peg away until we did not want any meat, and then mother would save it for the next day's dinner. There was fruit, also, when this was cheap, in the lovely guise of a pie, and then more oatmeal and skim milk for supper."

England has 200 men each worth over $5,000,000.

COULD SNAP SHOT THE MULE

But the Old Man Didn't Want His Phis Shot At

An hour before noon I overtook a young man with a camera who was making snap shots by the wayside. A few minutes later we met a mountaineer on a mule with a sack of corn behind him, and after salutations had been exchanged the artist said he would like to take his picture.

"Is that thing fur takin' pictures?"

"Yes—takes a regular photograph."

"Would it look like me?"

"Of course."

"And the mule?"

"Yes."

"Then I'll hev to disappint ye. Thar was a feller up yere with a squintin' masheen like that and he met my brother Bill. He sot Bill on a rock and squinted at him, and jogged along. When he got down to Knoxville he fixed the pictur' up and was showin't around, when a feller says to him:

"'Whar did ye meet this yere critter?'

"'Up above Cumberland Gap.'

"'And mought his fust name be Bill?'

"'I reckon.'

"'And his last name Scott?'

"'The same.'

"That's about all they said, but in the co'se of three days a lot of revenue officers came along and gobbled on to Bill and he's in the Albany prison doin' time yit. They dun reckoned he was in Texas 'till they saw his pictur."

"But as the revenue officers don't want you that removes the objection," explained the artist.

"It 'pears to, but it don't do it," replied the old man, as he looked up and down the road. "You take my pictur'. You go down to Clinton. You show it around. Purty soon a feller cums along and says:

"'Durn my hide but that looks like old Jeb Scott, up in the hills!'

"'Yes, it's the old cuss hisself.'

"'Whar'd ye meet him!'

"'Over on the Clinch River.'

"'The dear old critter! How peart he's lookin' on that old mewl o' his! I'd gin a dollar to shake hands with him.'

"Wall," continued the old man, "in about three days I'd be roostin' in jail and hev only myself to blame for it, while them revenue fellows would be jest tickled to death."

"But I thought they didn't want you!" protested the artist.

"No, I reckon they don't, but they would as soon as they saw the pictur'. Some of 'em would recognize the innocent ole critter who locked seven of 'em up in a stable while the boys were totin' a moonshine still out of a ravine and over the mountains, and as I hain't much of a hand to talk, I'm afeared I couldn't explain how I happened to fall asleep and leave 'em thar till they cut thar way out through the roof. You can squint at the ole mewl and the bag of corn all day if it will obleege ye, but don't pull trigger till ole Jeb Scott gits down and hides behind a log."

THE FARMER'S PEST.

Hessian Fly Lays Waste Many Wheat Fields.

Not only is the Hessian fly a dreaded and destructive pest, it has a baleful history. It got its name from the soldiers England hired to fight the Revolutionary forces in the war for independence in 1776. The insect is supposed to have been brought over in the straw used by the hireling troops who were so cordially disliked by our forefathers that to heap the utmost contempt and bitterest reproaches on a man was to call him a Hessian.

The Hessian fly is a little smaller than the common gnat, which it somewhat resembles. The larvae are spindle-shaped, reddish white and about the sixteenth of an inch long, with the intestinal canal showing through the skin when full grown. They are about one-seventh of an inch long and are provided with small hooks near the head. At this stage they group themselves in regular rings around the stem attacked.

The female lays twenty or thirty eggs in a crease of the leaf of the young plant and the larvae when hatched work their way between the leaf and the stalk until they come to a joint, where they remain, head down, sucking the sap and turn to pupae enclosed in a covering. This is known as the flaxseed condition. The injury is not detected until the plant grows higher. It is stunted, the few grains shrivel and fail to ripen, and even the straw is of an inferior quality. The pest has often proved a tremendous scourge, even to the point of causing, at times, local famine.

Reports from Indiana estimate a loss of 25 per cent. of the crop from this source and in some localities in Illinois the damage is put from 50 to 75 per cent. Some trace of the fly has been found in Kansas and in Ohio it has worked some injury.

Indiana seems to be the greatest sufferer from the insect.

Curious Find in a Tree.

Frank J. White brought to this office a cut from an oak tree twenty-eight inches in diameter which he was chopping on the Welsh grant in Glenn County, says the Chico (Col.) Enterprise. The curiosity is an iron bolt with a key and plate on one end and on the other end an eye within which are two rings of iron, which were found in the center of the tree. When this bolt or rod was put in the tree was ten inches in diameter.

Remarkable Prehistoric Relics.

But in no part of this country, perhaps, have so many valuable "finds" been made as in the territory of New Mexico. All this region seems to have been thickly peopled ages ago by a highly civilized race. On the highest point of the great Potrero de las Vacas of New Mexico are the most remarkable prehistoric relics that have been discovered, being no less than the gods sculptured in stone that were worshiped by the ancients. These are the statues of mountain lions carved from a volcanic rock. The images are inclosed in a rude and almost circular stone wall, in a space of fifty feet in circumference, three feet in height, with an entrance projecting eighteen feet toward the southeast three feet wide. The lions face directly toward the east, are two in number, separated by a space of twelve inches, and are each six feet in length, and each represents a puma, or mountain lion, in the act of crouching for a spring. The heads of these statues are almost entirely destroyed, showing plainly the marks of the pious hammer tha' sought their overthrow. The legs, bodies and tails of the animal are better preserved, and constitute the remains of the most remarkable stone images set up for pagan worship in the territory of the United States. To these gods the Cochita Indians of the present day pay homage.

Blackbirds Win the Day.

In Capitol Park the other day a flock of blackbirds attacked and put to flight a well kept greyhound that was taking a quiet trot up the walk. The feathered army, apparently at a signal given by one of their number, swooped down on the unsuspecting dog and struck him with their sharp bills and claws on all sides, at the same time giving forth sharp, shrill and angry cries.

But his dogship was not easily bluffed and started on his course through the park. This was provocation for another onslaught by the feathered army and for nearly a minute it was hard to distinguish between dog and birds, the air and the walk were so thick with hair and feathers, but the greyhound finally wavered, turned and fled, followed to the Tenth and N street entrance by the victors.

Perched on fence, shrub and tree, the dog going down the street with an occasional scared look behind him, the birds seemed to say: "You want to read the signs, and when they say 'no dogs allowed in these grounds,' that's just what it means, and we will see that the law is enforced, if it takes the last feather out of our tails."

Tramp Restaurants Abroad.

Edinburgh can be reckoned one of the best mooching towns in Great Britain, and if I were a beggar, casting about for a life residence, I think I should select this beautiful city, and that from my own personal experience. There is something deliciously credulous in the true citizen, and the university makes it a specially good place for clothes. Our first meal in the town we found at a "refuge" in High street. We paid a penny apiece for a quart of good thick soup and half a loaf of bread. It was the largest quantity of soup I ever had for so little money; but it should be remembered that it was a charity. Cheap restaurant living, in both Scotland and England, is more of a theory than a reality. For twopence I have had a dinner at a Herbage in Germany that I could not get in Great Britain for five; and for 10 cents I have had the table d'hote with four courses in Chicago that I could not get in London for a shilling.

Wouldn't Eat Them Raw.

A story comes from the dispensary of one of the Chicago hospitals. The physician in attendance after listening to a woman's tale regarding her husband's ailment, prescribed some medicine and also told her to apply some leeches on the sick man. When the woman returned next day the doctor asked her if her husband was better.

"No," she said; "he is rather worse, if anything."

"Did you follow out my instructions with regard to the leeches?"

"Well, no—not exactly. John wouldn't eat them raw, so I fried them for him."

Bug Destroyers for Hawaii.

The Hawaiian Consul has received an order from the Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry of Hawaii for 500 horned toads, to be used in the island to destroy a bug that is eating everything in sight. The Commissioner wrote that a lot of toads had been imported, but that they required water, which was not always handy, while the horned toads need no water and are equally expert as bug catchers. Consul Wood, therefore, advertised for horned toads, offering to pay $1 per dozen for them.

Coffee Crop Short.

The coffee crop of South and Central America this year will be about 10 per cent. short of the crop of last year, according to statistics received. The Brazilian crop last season was 7,100,000 bags, and the new crop is estimated at considerably less. The Mexican and Central American crops are increasing yearly. The world's consumption of coffee last year was 11,357,250 bags, of which the United States was first as a consumer and Brazil first as a producer.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 20

THE favorable crop reports from the south-west have affected the price of wheat, causing a light drop.

THE New York Republican legislature got into as bad ways as that of our own state, and like it, has brot about a bitter split among the York state Repubs. It is wonderful how soon a big majority ruptured the g. o. p.

WE imagine that as soon as our friend and representative, Womelsdorf, will have enjoyed a few days' rest at Philipsburg from his arduous labors to help the legislature run the state into the mire, he will then run down to Cuba and help lick the Spaniards. If not, then what the dickens did he offer that jingo resolution for?

THE Superior Court will be composed of seven judges. They are to serve for 21 years and the salary is $7,500 a year. The other attendants upon the court and running expenses will foot up about $100,000 more—but what's a hundred thousand dollars, exclaimed a Republican legislator. The new law will put seven nice plums at the disposal of Gov. Hastings.

WITH the admirable, honest, economic and faultless administration of our county affairs, principally in the commissioners' office, the taxpayers of the county owe it to the Democracy to give their ticket two thousand majority next fall, and the candidates re-nominated last week, Messrs. Smith and Singer, were in warmest touch with this good house-keeping.

THE boom towards prosperity is still going on over the United States, and everybody is feeling glad excepting the calamity howler whose politics only pays as the country suffers. Carnegie is adding another two million dollars to his works. Every day brings fresh announcement of voluntary increase of ten per cent in wages. You heard of no such boom under Harrison—it was all strikes and busts.

THE Centre county friends and relatives of George B. Orlady, of Huntingdon, will be pleased to learn that this gentleman will probably be appointed one of the judges of the newly created Superior Court. Mr. Orlady is closely related to the Boal's of Centre Hall and vicinity. He is an able lawyer and the leader of the Huntingdon bar. He is a fine speaker and of commanding appearance.

THIS is the season for making D.D.'s and L. L. D.'s, and the crop will be large as usual with the average proportion of sap timber worked in. We remember of a teachers' institute held in Sugar Valley about 35 years ago, at which a resolution was passed that every teacher holding a professional certificate is entitled to the degree of "Professor." And the crop of "professors" that went out from that two days' institute was too large to be sneezed at.

LAST week's "Centre Democrat" makes the announcement that the establishment has been purchased from the stockholders by Charles R. Kurtz, the late manager. The paper appeared last week in new type and improved in make up, with further improvements promised. The "Democrat," under its recent manager, has been a success, the energy and studious application of Mr. Kurtz, have lifted it out of its former drag, and made it a favorite all over the county.

WE urged upon the Democracy of this county, in recent issues of the REPORTER, the propriety of re-asserting their allegiance to the Orvis rule, by which representation in the various district conferences shall be based upon the Democratic vote in each county of the district. We are glad that the Democratic county convention last week unanimously resolved to adhere to the principle of the Orvis rule, and ordered that the counties interested be notified thereof. The rule was unjustifiably ignored by the last congressional conference altho it had been recognised by the conference two years previous. The principle of the rule is unquestionably sound and we trust the Democracy of our county will never abandon their position. Representation in our county convention and in the state convention is based upon the correct principle of this rule, as it prevents vest-pocket counties, with a handful of voters, causing disgraceful dead-locks and stifling the voice of the greater mass.

Wanted, at Lyon & Co's store, Bellefonte, 50,000 lbs. of Wool

AUGUST JURORS

THE NAMES OF THOSE WHO WILL SERVE AS JURORS.

For the Augurt Term of Court Beginning on Monday, the 26th Day of August, 1895.

The following is the list of jurors drawn for the coming August term of court, beginning on Monday, August 26th, 1895.

GRAND JURORS.

A. V. Daugherty, Burnside.
James F. Weaver, Boggs.
Andrew Chambers, Snow Shoe.
W. H. Noll, Jr., Spring.
Clement H. Gramley, Miles.
John From, Harris.
Joseph Thompson, Snow Shoe.
John P. Harris, Bellefonte.
T. A. Ardell, Huston.
H. J. Pletcher, Howard twp.
H. M. Cain, Gregg.
Wyreman T. Noll, Spring.
Geo. L. Smith, Bellefonte.
Frank McFarlane, Harris.
W. Y. Gray, Philipsburg.
Wm. D. Haines, Liberty.
H. H. Haupt, Rush.
Wm. Ginter, Spring.
Jacob Stine, Walker.
Henry Miller, Millheim.
Thomas Rhoads, Spring.
James P. Grove, Gregg.
Henry Emerick, Gregg.
Jas. C. Williams, Philipsburg.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Robert Gilmore, Bellefonte.
John Cole, Walker.
Wm. Martin, Benner.
J. B. Fortney, Potter.
M. F. Long, Burnside.
Samuel Orris, Boggs.
Chas. F. Cook, Bellefonte.
W. A. Kerr, Potter.
Milton Shuey, Ferguson.
J. C. Snyder, Boggs.
Jos. B. Miller, Spring.
Michael Moyer, Rush.
John Harris, Walker.
E. M. Huyett, Centre Hall,
L. H. Wion, Spring.
J. H. Herman, Benner.
W. R. Campbell, Milesburg.
J. W. Mattern, Philipsburg.
Jas. Alexander, Potter.
Daniel Corman, College.
Michael Fetzer, Boggs.
O. J. Harm, Snow Shoe.
John Woods, Spring.
Wm. McClellan, Bellefonte.
Philip Brower, Union.
James Corman, Miles.
M. C. Walk, Taylor.
Scott Houser, Spring.
Noah Auman, Gregg.
W. S. Walters, Boggs.
Irvin G. Alexander, Unionville.
Mm. D. Stover, Spring.
Wm Hoy, College.
John A. Hunter, Halfmoon.
C. C; Taylor, Spring.
A. C. Iddings, Boggs.
Calvin Holt, Huston.
R. O. Heverly, Snow Shoe.
Samuel Ream, Gregg.
A. T. James, Philipsburg.
Henry Hale, Huston.
Boone Shope, Snow Shoe.
Geo. Vantries, Bellefonte.
Philip D. Foster, College.
Jas. A. Keller, Potter.
Daniel Tressler, Harris.
Luther M. Musser, Gregg.
Jas. W. Barger, Boggs.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Frank McCoy, Bellefonte.
Geo. Noll, Boggs.
J. B. Frank, Miles.
J. C. Weaver, Bellefonte.
Martin Shank, Boggs.
Wm. Everhart, College.
Francis Rinehart, Union.
F. H. Clemson, Patton.
Wm. Laird, Taylor.
Thos. A. Shoemaker, Spring.
Jacob Bechdel, Curtin.
Edward Poorman, Spring.
Rudolf Schad, Spring.
C. J. Finkle, Gregg.
Wm. B. Johnson, Liberty.
Michael Corman, Walker.
Wm. From, Gregg.
A. G. Gardner, Howard Boro.
J. H. Stover, Union.
G. W. Hosterman, Centre Hall.
J. T. Lucas, Snow Shoe.
Bigler Schaffer, Walker.
J. Wm. Conley, Bellefonte.
Michael Kelley, Snow Shoe.
Austin Myer, Penn.
John Leech, Harris.
John Brant, Penn.
A. V. Hoyt, Philipsburg.
Theodore Leathers, Howard twp.
W. H. McCausland, Philipsburg.
Wm. H. Gingerich, Harris.
A. E. Clemson, Ferguson.
Jno. B. Goheen, Ferguson.
Ellis Shaffer, Miles.
Noah Eby, Haines.
D. W. Boyer, Rush.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels gently invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

WHEN YOU COME

— TO —

BELLEFONTE

Don't forget to Come and see the Extraordinary bargains we have for you this month.

CLOTHING.

In Clothing we lead them all in lowness of prices, in good goods, well made, and fit equal to merchant tailor made.
Boys' Suits at 75, 90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00.
Boys' strictly all wool suits, wear and sewing guaranteed, at 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.25, 3.50, 3.75 and 4.00.
Men's Suits at 2.90, 3.50, 4.00, 4.25, and 4.50, in Black Cheviot, mixed Cassimers, etc., all new stock.
Men's strictly all wool suits, ne west patterns, at 4.75, 5.00 5.25, 5.50, 6.00, 7.00 and 8.00
Men's fine dress suits, in Black Worsted, Clay Worsted, neat mixtures, at 7.50, 8.00, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00 and 11.50, as fine goods, as stylish a cut, and as well made as you used to pay $15 to $20 a suit for.

DRY GOODS.

Best Dress Ginghams, 5 and 6c per yd.; Challies, 3 1-2c per yd; Best Sateens, 8, 9, 10 and 12 1-2c per yard? Best Prints, 4, 4 1-2 and 5c; all wool Serges, that were 60 now 37c; all wool Serges that were 50 and 60, now 34c; Cashmeres, that were 30, now 19, 20 and 25c; Illuminated French Suitings—the very handsomest Dress Goods, that were 75, now 39c; Muslins, 4, 4 1-2 and 5c per yard. Bleached Table Damask, that was 65, now 25c. Bleached Table Damask, that was $1, now 75c.

Bleached Table Damask, that was 75, now 50c.
" " " 50, " 35c.
" " " 40, " 25c.

Silk for Waists, 20, 30, 37, 40 and 50c. Embroidery, 2, 3, 4 and 5c per yard, and up. Bed Ticking for 7c up. Ladies' Wraps and Capes, $1.24, up. Ladies' Summer Undershirts, 6, 8, 10, 12c and up.
Men's Laundried Dress Shirts, 38 and 47c. Men's Heavy Working Pants, warranted not to rip, good and strong, 59c and 74c.

WINDOW BLINDS.

The greatest assortment of Window Blinds—spring rollers, good felt and oil cloth, at the following prices, all complete, at 14, 15, 18, 20, 25 and 30c a window.

CARPETS.

Rag Carpet, the best stock ever shown in Centre county. Note these prices: 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 34, 37½, 40 and 42. The above are of the newest patterns and best qualities that have ever been shown for the money.

SHOES.

We are leaders in the sale of good Shoes at low prices. Ladies' Russett and Black Oxford, good, solid wearing goods, 74c a pair, up. Ladies' Dongola Kid, patent leather tip, at 1.00. We will guarantee these as good as can be bought anywhere for 1.50. Children's and Misses' Oxford Tanned and Black, from 49c up.
A genuine Dongola, patent leather toe, in all the lasts, opera toe, common sense toe, at 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 1.90. Every pair warranted. You never heard of shoes for these prices warranted.
The finest Dongola Kid, button and lace boots for $2 and $2.40, of exquisite workmanship, opera toe, narrow square toe, patent leather toe, common sense toe—every pair warranted. As fine a stock, as dressy, stylish and durable, as when sold at $4 and $5 a pair, a year ago. Girl's Shoes, 60, 75, 93, 98, $1 and $1.20. As good in quality as you buy elsewhere for one-half more. Boys' Good Dress Shoes, 75, 93, 98, $1, and $1.25. All good stock and wear like iron. Men's Dress Shoes, 98, $1, 1.15, 1.25, 1.45, 1.98, 2.40 and 2.48. See if you can buy them elsewhere for that money.
We have beyond doubt the best wearing Shoe in the world. They are warranted, every pair of them, and we are the Sole Agents for the sale of them in Centre county. You know what they are. They are the Douglas Shoe. If they don't wear well, bring them back and either get an allowance or get another pair. We have them in Men's from $1.85 to $4.50 a pair. In Boy's from $1.75 to $2.50 a pair. We have them in Patent Leathers, Russets, Bluchers, Razor Toe, Needle Toe, Yale Toe, Square Toe, Half Round, or any style you want.

Ladies' Russet Oxford Shoes from 74c a pair up. Men's Russet Shoes—good ones and stylish—$1.43. Boy's Russets, 98c, $1 and $1.24.

A special lot of Ladies' Dongola French Kid Oxfords, interlacing ties; Russet, Juliet and White Kid Slippers; regular prices were from $2.50 to $3—our price from $1.50 to $2.15—A, B, C and D lasts.

These goods were bought at special low prices at a closing-out sale of a manufacturer retiring from business,

Best Table Oilcloth at - - - 15c a yard.
Best Unbleached Muslins, - 4, 4 1-2, 5c a yard.
Best Bleached Muslins, - 6 1-2 and 7c a yard.

LYON & CO.,

Bellefonte, - - - - Penna.

BEAUTIFUL AS A BUTTERFLY

And lovlier than a June morning is the

NEW STOCK OF DRESS GOODS

At Harper & Kreamer's. The stock is complete in in everything latest and stylish for Summer wear, that the markets afford. A new dress or waist may be needed, and we can easily give you the goods you will want. The prices will startle you. We never handled a cheaper and better line. See them.

HARPER & KREAMER.

TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.—APPEALS FOR 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Centre County will meet the taxpayers at the following times and places for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals for the Tri-Ennual assessment of 1895. The time for hearing appeals will be between the hours of 9 o'clock, a. m., and 4 p. m., except where otherwise noted.

Miles township, Monday, June 17th, at the election house, Rebersburg.

Haines and Penn townships and Millheim boro. Tuesday, June 18th, at the election house, Millheim.

Gregg and Potter townships and Centre Hall borough, Wednesday, June 19th, at the election house, Centre Hall.

Harris and College townships, Thursday, June 20th, at the election house, Lemont.

Ferguson twp., Friday, June 21, at the election house, Pine Grove Mills.

Spring and Benner townships, Saturday, June 22nd, at the Commissioners' office in Bellefonte.

Half Moon and Patton townships, Monday, June 24, at the election house, in Stormstown.

Taylor and Worth townships, Tuesday, June 25, at the election house in Port Matilda.

Huston and Union townships and Unionville boro, Wednesday, June 26, at the election house in Unionville boro.

Snow Shoe and Burnside townships, Thursday, June 27th, at the election house in Snow Shoe.

Walker and Marion townships, Friday, June 28th, at the election house in Hublersburg.

Boggs township and Milesburg borough, Saturday, June 29th, at the election house in Central City.

Howard, Liberty and Curtin townships and Howard boro, Monday, July 1, at the election house in Howard boro.

Rush township and Philipsburg and South Philipsburg boroughs, Tuesday, July 2nd, at the public hall, Philipsburg.

Bellefonte borough, Wednesday, July 3d, at the Commissioners' office, Bellefonte.

Notice is hereby given to the assessors of the several districts that they be present with the Board of Commissioners on the day of said appeal in their respective districts, as well as all persons who may feel themselves aggrieved. Assessors will please bring all books and papers they may have to the appeal.

A general appeal will be held at the Commissioner's Office, on Friday and Saturday, July 6, and 7, 1895. Persons wishing to be heard at the general appeal must have the assessors present and arrange with them as to their compensation. No appeals will be heard after the time above stated.

GEO. L GOODHART,
T. FRANK ADAMS,
J. B. STROHM,
County Commissioners.

Attest:
R. F. HUNTER, Clerk.
Com. Office, Bellefonte, May 21, 1895.

TWO FINE FARMS AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offer two valuable farms for sale. One is situated in Gregg township, and the other in Potter township, containing about 155 acres each. Further information can be obtained by addressing or applying to
S P. HENNIGH, Potters Mills, or
jun6-4t ADAM BARTGES, Millheim.

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED AT constable's sale the following personal property of W. I. Treaster, of Potter township, consisting of horse cow, pigs, wagon, lumber, shingle machine, lath, machine, beds and bedding, cook stove, ¾ of 3 acres of grain in ground, together with all his personal property, all persons are hereby cautioned not to meddle with same in any manner.
june 6-3t CLARA H. TREASTER.

WANTED RELIABLE MEN to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery Stock. Highest salary and commission paid weekly, paying and permanent position guaranteed and success insured to good men. Special inducements to beginners, experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. Do not delay. Apply to
ALLEN NURSERY CO.
mar7-4m Rochester, N. Y.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray Druggist.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY B. D. BRISBIN.

Wheat	75
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats	30
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	12
Eggs	10
Lard	8
Shoulders	10
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	60
Sides	8

——Our spring stock of clothing is now in and a more complete assortment cannot be found in any store. Clothing never was so cheap and you get surprisingly big returns for your money.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

Figured China Silks, 20c a yard. Striped Wash Silk, 30c. a yard. Lyon & Co.

Sometime ago I was troubled with an attack of rheumatism. I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm and was completely cured. I have since advised many of my friends and customers to try the remedy and all speak highly of it. Simon Goldbaum, San Luis Rey, Cal. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Salary and expenses paid weekly from start. Permanent position. Good chance for advancement. Exclusive territory. Largest growers of Nursery stock. Clean, hardy stock, true to name. Fair treatment guaranteed. No substitution in our orders. Liberal commission to local part-time agents. We can interest any one not earning $75 per month and expenses. Don't hesitate because of previous failures in this or other lines. Outfit free. Address, BROWN BROS. CO., Continental Nurseries, Rochester, N.Y. (This house is reliable. Name this paper.—Ed.)

CANVASSER

SHERIFF SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the court house, in the borough of Bellefonte, Pa., on

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1895,

at 10 30 o'clock a. m., the following real estate:

All that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre County and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the south by public road leading from Bellefonte up Half Moon Hill; on the north by an alley; on the west by lot N, 22, on the plot or plan of Scott and Shoemaker's addition to the borough of Bellefonte and on the east by ——street fronting fifty feet on said road and extending back northerly one hundred and fifty feet to said alley, being as is known as lot No. 23 on said plot or plan of Scott and Shoemaker's addition to the borough of Bellefonte. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Buchanan.

ALSO.

All that certain tract of land situate in Boggs township, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the Bald Eagle creek, thence south 2 degrees east 80 perches to a white oak; thence 24 degrees east 120 perches to a white oak; thence north 56 degrees east 83¾ perches; thence north 13 degrees west 130¼ perches to a post; thence north 2 degrees east 59¾ perches to a point in the Bald Eagle creek; thence up the said creek its several courses and distances to the place of beginning. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, bank barn, pig stable and all necessary outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Lingle.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is paid in full.

Sheriff's Office, JOHN P. CONDO, Sheriff.
Bellefonte, May 28, 1895.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fiera Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, Pa., on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3rd, 1895,

at 10.30 o'clock a. m., the following real estate:

All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Potter, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, being part of a tract of land sold by William Ward, high Sheriff of Centre county, as the property of Thomas Treaster to Andrew Gregg, deed acknowledged August 29th, 1844, and recorded in Deed Book "R" page 133, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of John Deitzel and John Fry; on the east by land of William Farner, A. Holderman and George Harter; on the south by land of David Treaster and McKee, and on the west by the Kearny Warton tract containing about 350 acres more or less, 50 acres thereon being cleared and under cultivation, the balance thereof is well timbered with rock oak, hemlock, yellow pine and white oak, and an excellent growth of young and thrifty chestnut and white oak, also considerable poplar, linn and ash, desirable for paper wood. Thereon erected a good two-story dwelling house, good stable and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All those certain contiguous lots of ground situate in the borough of Centre Hall, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, and marked on plot as No. 60 and 61 respectively, bounded on the north by Potter street, on the east by Pennsylvania avenue, being 132 feet in front running back 165 feet, said lots being part of a tract of land which Christain Hoffer, by his deed bearing date the first day of March A. D., 1862, to John Hoffer. Thereon erected on said lots two two-story frame dwelling houses, ice houses and cold storage room, two stables and wagon sheds, and other necessary outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. S. Kerlin, et. al.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is paid in full.

Sheriff's Office, JOHN P. CONDO, Sheriff.
Bellefonte, May 28, 1895.

GOING TO CHURCH.—An active intelligent church member, male or female, wanted to represent us for special work. Splendid inducement to right party. No capital needed. Reference required. Good pay. Address Globe Bible Publishing Co., 723 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. june 6-3t

1895 Johnston Self-Binding Harvesters,

With Truck and Sheaf Carriers

For $100.

At W. L. Goodhart's Implement Store

Millheim, Pa.

Mowers Accordingly. may 9 5t

KRUMRINE BROS.,

Apothecaries,

Bellefonte, - Penna.

Headquarters for

FINE PERFUMERY AND : : : : TOILET REQUISITES.

A full line of Trout and other fishing outfits, just opened.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

NO.	SPECIFIC FOR	PRICES.
1	**Fevers,** Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	**Worms,** Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	**Teething;** Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	**Diarrhea,** of Children or Adults	.25
7	**Coughs,** Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	**Neuralgia,** Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	**Headaches,** Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	**Dyspepsia,** Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	**Suppressed or Painful Periods**	.25
12	**Whites,** Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	**Croup, Laryngitis,** Hoarseness	.25
14	**Salt Rheum,** Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	**Rheumatism,** Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	**Malaria,** Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	**Catarrh,** Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	**Whooping Cough**	.25
27	**Kidney Diseases**	.25
28	**Nervous Debility**	1.00
30	**Urinary Weakness**	.25
34	**Sore Throat,** Quincy, Ulcerated Throat	.25

"77" DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC FOR **GRIP, 25c.**

Put up in small bottles of pleasant pellets, just fit your vest pocket.

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (Enlarged & Revised,) MAILED FREE. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

SPECIFICS.

ALL DRUG STORES **TANSY PILLS!** SAFE AND SURE. SEND 4c. FOR "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Prominent People Visiting In and Out of Town.

——J. D. Murray and D. F. Luse were in Bellefonte Tuesday on business.

——Mrs. Martha Odenkirk was quite ill last week, but is again able to be around.

——Dr. Gast, the eye specialist, of Mifflinburg, was in Centre Hall on Tuesday.

——Mrs. McCormick, of Tyrone, is visiting among friends in Centre Hall and vicinity.

——Mr. Charles McClellan, of Tusseyville, was a pleasant caller at this office Tuesday.

——Mr. William Goodhart, of Farmers Mills, was in town Wednesday on business.

——Commissioner T. Frank Adams came to Centre Hall Wednesday morning by early train.

——Dr. G. W. Hosterman and wife spent several days last week with friends in Brush valley.

——Mr. Isaac Smith was confined to the house with a severe attack of rheumatism part of this week.

——Mrs. Levi Stump, of Tusseyville, spent last week with her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Rowe, at this place.

——H. A. Kaufman gave our sanctum a call, and took pleasure in putting his label forward to '96.

——Rev. D. J. Mitterling, of Michigan, favored our sanctum with an hour's call and agreeable chat.

——Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Emerick, of Altoona, spent several days this week with the family of Dr. C. E. Emerick.

——Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Stover, of Cedar Springs, spent several days last week at the home of Mrs. Mary Goodhart.

——Mr. Hoy, of Philadelphia, is a visitor in Centre Hall and will take in the Reformed Sunday school picnic today.

——Commissioners George Goodhart and James B. Strohm were in town Wednesday transacting some business.

——Sheriff Condo, of Bellefonte, was in town on business Tuesday afternoon. He was accompanied by his daughter.

——Charles W. Swartz, Tusseyville's enterprising young merchant, made a business trip to Centre Hall on his bicycle Monday.

——Dr. and Mrs. Frank, of Millheim were on a business trip to Bellefonte, Tuesday, accompanied by Esq. Korman, of Rebersburg.

——Mrs. Lucy Moyer, Miss Alice Wilson, and Mr. Blanchard, of Bellefonte, were in town Wednesday looking after their business interests.

——Mrs. Spiglemeyer, of Bellefonte, and her daughter, Mrs. John Hoffman, of Williamsport, were geusts of Mr. B. D. Brisbin's family last week.

——Miss Roxanna Brisbin returned home Tuesday afternoon from Williamsport, where she has been taking a course at Dickinson Seminary.

——Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Aikens and daughter, Miss Emma, of Bellefonte, and Mrs. Jouce, of Harrisburg, spent last Friday in Centre Hall, guests of Mr, Isaac Smith's family.

——The "Reporter" sanctum was gladdened by the present of a large and handsome bouquet of fragrant flowers—thanks to that estimable lady, Mrs. Rev. Goodling.

——Harter, of the "Gazette," and family, and C. R. Kurtz, of the "Democrat," spent Sunday in this place. When nice Bellefonters want a nice place to go to they invariably strike for Centre Hall.

——Landlord D. C. Keller, of Bellefonte, left on Monday, for a three weeks' visit to Illinois. If Dan finds a county which he likes, he will buy it, and make us a present of enough to make a potato patch.

——Mr. and Mrs. George Spangler, of Tusseyville, returned to their home this week after having spent about two months with friends in Michigan and Illinois. They report having a pleasant trip. Our jolly friend George knows how to enjoy life.

——W. W. Rishell, the affable proprietor of the Kline House, took advantage of his wife's absence, who is visiting relatives at Spring Mills, Centre county, and slipped off for a little respite from labor.—Lewistown *Free Press.*

——Miss Lolo Strohm, daughter of Commissioner James B. Strohm, of Bellefonte, is spending her summer vacation at the home of her aunt, Mrs. George Goodhart, at Centre Hill. Miss Lolo is an unusually bright and interesting young lady.

——Uriah Reifsnyder, of Millheim, still feeble from his recent illness, visited his daughter, Mrs. Boob, Wednesday, accompanied by his brother, Jno. Reifsnyder, esq., who gave our sanctum a call. His widowed mother, he informs us, is now 86 years old and in feeble condition.

360 pair Men's All Wool Pants, worth 3.00 and 4.00. Our price, 1.50. Lyon & Co.

COBURN

Will Erect a New School Building to Contain two Rooms.

Andrew Harter, our efficient postmaster had business at the county seat on Monday.

Miss Blanche Bowersox left for Williamsport to remain an indefinite time being employed in the Lycoming Rubber Works at that city.

W. C. Sheesley and family have bid good bye to this place for the time being and have moved to Moshannon, where he is employed in a saw mill belonging to T. A. Lucas.

Mr. T. B. Everett formerly one of the hustling merchants of this place, but now proprietor of a leading hotel at Trout Run, Lycoming county, is among us for a few days looking after business interests, not having entirely closed out his stock of merchandise yet. He came on his silent steed a distance of 77 miles.

Miss Tammie V. Weaver, of Fiedler, spent Sunday at this place the guest of Erne Kerstetter.

Miss Hartman, of Bellefonte, is spending a few days with her friend, Mrs. Ed. Robinson at this place.

The school board at their last meeting decided to build a new school house at this place to be ready for occupancy when the regular school term begins. It will be made some larger than the present one, and contain two rooms. It will be a frame building two stories high. We highly compliment the directors for their actions on the school house question but rather think it would have been more advisable to use more indestructable material in the building of said school house.

The Lutheran Sabbath school of this place will have Children's Day exercises on Sunday evening, June 23.

The sign of better times is noticeable in the great activity in the lumber and grain trade at this place. Already there has been about fifty car loads of both shipped from this station alone, with a lot more coming in daily.

The "Pink Tea," held by the ladies of the Lutheran church on the lawn in the rear of the church on last Saturday evening was a grand success, both in point of attendance and financially. The Aaronsburg Cornet band furnished the music for the occasion.

Quite a number of our people expect to attend the P. O. S. of A. festival at Woodward on next Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hoffa are away visiting friends in and about Lewisburg. Mr. Hoffa attended the bicycle races at Brook Park on last Friday.

A fishing party consisting of George Goodman and John Weber, of Mahony City, and J. J. Williams and Geo. W. Johnson, registered at the Coburn house on Tuesday. They each carried a grip and other accoutrements some of which no doubt contained snake medicine. They left for Sugar Valley the same day. While there they will be entertained by John Stover, father of G. R. Stover, station agent at this place.

John Dateman, commercial man of Williamsport registered at the Coburn House Tuesday.

Today, Thursday, Adam Bartges will raise a new barn and a new house on his farm a short distance east of town. He has invited a large number of men from here and the surrounding country to assist at the raising. A good dinner will be in store for those who go.

Commits Suicide.

John McGovern committed suicide by shooting himself through the head at Kirk's station, near Hastings, on Tuesday morning. His home was at Tyrone, and he had gone to Kirk's to fill a contract for erecting a reservoir at the latter place. There is no known reason for his suicidal deed.

Did you ever see one of the famous waterproof Interlined Collars or Cuffs? It's very easy to tell, for they are all marked this way

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

They are the only Interlined Collars and Cuffs, and are made of linen, covered with waterproof "CELLULOID." They'll stand right by you day in and day out, and they are all marked this way

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

The first cost is the only cost, for they keep clean a long time, and when soiled you can clean them in a minute by simply wiping off with a wet cloth—that is the kind marked this way

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

These collars and cuffs will outlast six linen ones. The wearer escapes laundry trials and laundry bills—no chafed neck and no wilting down if you get a collar marked this way

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

Ask your dealer first, and take nothing that has not above trade mark, if you desire perfect satisfaction. All others are imitations absolutely.

If you can't find collars or cuffs marked this way, we will send you a sample postpaid on receipt of price. Collars, 25 cts. each. Cuffs 50 cts. pair. Give your size and say whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY, 427-29 Broadway, NEW YORK.

WOODWARD.

Notes of Interest from that Town and Vicinity.

Wesley Hosterman left for Coburn, where he will open an ice cream saloon.

Benjamin Orndorf, whose sickness we reported a few weeks ago died and was buried on Thursday last. He was aged 66 years, 8 months, and 27 days.

Camp No. 357 P. O. S. of A. of this place will hold a festival on Saturday, June 22. Among some of the special attractions will be bicycle, tub, egg, and sack races, rope walking and balloon ascensions.

Thomas Hosterman caught a rattle snake on Saturday almost four feet in length and carrying eight rattles. He has it on exhibition in a glass show case in his father's store. He is quite a lively fellow.

The farmers in this section are busy beginning to make hay.

Miss Savilla Spade, of Madisonburg, spent Sunday with Daniel Engle's family.

BREAD is an everyday affair with all, but how few of our readers know of an old law, still in force, that has a regulation in regard to the sale of "the staff of life." The bread-law of 1794, was enforced in Lancaster, the other day. Some time ago William Helm sued his neighbor, E. P. Althouse, for violating this bread-law. Under that old act of Assembly bakers are required to sell their bread by weight and have their scales with them at all times. Baker Althouse disposed of his bread by the loaf, and for doing so Helm brought seven suits. The Grand Jury did not see any necessity for Althouse being sent before a petit jury. They ignored all the bills and put the costs of prosecution on Helm, and they amount to nearly $200.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were granted during the past week:

Clyde A. VanValin and Anna M. Smith, of Unionville.

Emanuel E. White and Minnie Steele, of Axe Mann.

Harry C. Rockey, of Howard, and Minnie M. Deihl, of Marion twp.

Wanted, at Lyon & Co's store, Bellefonte, 50,000 lbs. of Wool.

—Read Lyon & Co's great spring opening on page five of the REPORTER. They offer some extraordinary bargains in all departments of their store. Their stock is larger than any in this part of the state, and a dollar invested there brings returns.

TUSSEYVILLE.

News of the Past Week as Gathered by our Correspondent.

The new United Evangelical church is going up rapidly and will be a fine structure when finished.

Mr. Samuel Wagner left for Altoona last week, where he will resume his duties as clerk. Samuel is an industrious young man and there is no doubt but that he will be missed in this vicinity.

Mrs. J. K. Runkle, of Spring Mills, and her daughter, Mrs. W. A. McClellan, of Altoona, have been visiting friends and relatives in and near this place.

Messrs. T. S. Swartz and Ross Rockey took a trip to Hecla Park last Saturday and had an enjoyable time.

The festival at Sprucetown last Saturday evening was largely attended by our young peolpe.

Attorney W. L. Runkle, of Bellefonte, was home on a business trip last week.

Mr. John Royer was struck by a young man who was intoxicated at the festival Saturday evening, but was defended by a friend who came out champion.

Mr. Mifflin Moyer is learning the blacksmith trade under his father's instructions.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a trial bottle free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. At J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Wanted, at Lyon & Co's store, Beellefonte, 50,000 lbs. of Wool.

—Lyon & Co., Bellefonte, are making a big drive in shoes. They carry a full line in this department, and at prices that are way below their competitors, It is useless to pay a big price for shoes when you can get the same article several dollars cheaper at Lyons. Don't pay any dealer an extravagant price, until you inspect their stock.

ESTRAY.—A JERSEY COW, WITH ONE horn stripped off, has been estray since Saturday last. Any one giving information leading to the finding of her will be suitably rewarded. LUTHER EMERICK, Centre Hall.

A Chance For You....

To save money that you cannot afford to miss.

To make it plain for you we have started what we call a

Remnant Sale. . . .

It is simply the remnants of the best stock of Clothing ever shown in Centre county. Some people might call these goods Odds and Ends. But they are new, too nice and too desirable to be confounded with the ordinaay odds and ends. They are merely one or two suits of a kind left from

THIS SPRING'S STOCK

And if you can find anything among them that will suit you we will save you big money. We do not quote prices because you must see the goods to appreciate their value. We would have you call early if you care to take advantage of this money saving sale.

FAUBLES.

Men's Outfitters. Bellefonte

ATTORNEYS.

IRA C. MITCHELL, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office, Room No. 10, Crider's Exchange. oct194

JOHN KLINE, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. an87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS. ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS, Attorneys at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. an85

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE, Attorney-at-Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

J. L. SPANGLER, C. P. HEWES. SPANGLER & HEWES, Attorneys at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan92

S. D. GETTIG, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Collections and all legal business attended to promptly. Consultations German and English. Office in Exchange Building.

N. B. SPANGLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Practices in all the courts. Codeultation in English and German. Office, Crider Exchange Building. nov193

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., BELLEFONTE, PA. Receive deposits. Discount notes. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier. jan92

HOTELS.

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 19, 1895.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Willkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.30 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p. m., New York, 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6.15 p. m., Washington at 7.30 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p. m., New York 2.55 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.58 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.23 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.23 a. m., week days, 10.35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo, Erie, Elmira and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.53 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11.40 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.45 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P. M.	P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 12		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Addjtional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.15, 5.45 and 7.40 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m, 10.19 a m. 5.07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8.00 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a. m. and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 8.05 p. m.,

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THE ST. LOUIS.

BIGGEST VESSEL EVER BUILT IN AMERICA.

Details of Her Dimensions and Appointments -- Splendid Interior Arrangements of the Great Ship.

The new American liner St. Louis is a beautiful craft, alike in regard to her lines, her sumptuous internal arrangements, and above all, her speed. It has not been claimed that the vessel has been built for speed, but when she returned from her sixty hour trial trip it was known that she had developed the remarkable speed of 21½ knots an hour without being pushed, and that when she was asked if she couldn't do any better the crack liner had plowed her way through the Atlantic at the rate of 22 knots and some odd fractions. This signifies that the St. Louis, to put it in plain English, can travel at the rate of about 24 miles an hour, and if she can do that in her trips across the Atlantic there isn't another ship afloat that will be able te keep pace with her.

She is the first Atlantic greyhound and the biggest steamship that has ever been built in America. The St. Louis is altogether American—built in an American shipyard, manned by an American crew of 400 men and commanded by an American captain.

The St. Louis has been built in less than two years. The first frames were erected on July 23, 1893, and she was launched fifteen months later. Her dimensions are: Length, 554 feet; length between perpendicular, 535 feet; extreme breadth, 63 feet; molded depth, 42 feet; number of decks, 5; number of watertight compartments formed by transverse bulkheads and flats, 17; distance of collision bulkhead abaft of stem, 33 feet; displacement at 26 feet draft, 16,000 tons.

The machinery of the St. Louis consists of two separate engines, each driving a separate screw. There are ten enormous boilers, six of which have double ends and four single ends. In addition to the main engines there are no less than forty-nine auxiliary engines used in the working of the ship and twelve additional ones for lighting and ventilating the vessel, independent of the propelling machinery. Her gross tonnage, 11 629.

The ventilating system of the ship, it is believed, will be the source of the greatest comfort to the passengers. There are four large ventilating plants, each operated by electricity. By this system it is possible to change the air completely in every room in the vessel in ten minutes. Each of the plants has two fans, one for exhaust and one for supply. As fast as one fan draws the vitiated air from the rooms another pumps fresh air in. In cold weather this fresh air is heated by means of ventilators near the top and the bottom of every apartment; the passenger may regulate the temperature and the ventilation as he chooses.

The lightning system is elaborate. All told there are more than thirteen hundred electric lights in the ship and four large dynamos are required in operating the extensive plant. That would be enough to supply a town of large size. The passenger capacity of the ship is: First cabin, 350; second cabin, 200; steerage, 800. The crew will number about 400.

Among the interesting facts about the ship are that there are fully one thousand tons of piping of the various kinds in the ship. The circulating pumps will pump up at least fifty million gallons of cooling water a day, probably double the amount of water required for the use of New York City in a single day. The furnaces will consume no less than the enormous amount of 7,500,000 cubic feet of air an hour. The amount of coal used a day will be little more than three hundred tons. The length of the boiler tubes if placed in a straight line would be nearly ten miles and the length of the condenser tubes would be more than twenty-five miles if put in a line. The total number of separate pieces of steel in the main structure of the ship is no less than 40,000, and the total number of square feet of timber used in the construction is more than 1,200,000. The total number of rivets used in building the vessel is not far from a million and a quarter.

The people of St. Louis are naturally proud of the ship that has been called after their town. As a sense of their appreciation they have presented the St. Louis with 1,622 standard volumes for the saloon library and 639 volumes for the second saloon. Some folks in St. Louis also presented the ship with 200 copies of hymnals and prayer books. Other gifts from the town included ten ornamental glass windows, portraying prominent features of St. Louis, and a beautiful set of flags.

The vessel is so divided that in case of collision two and even three water tight compartments could be flooded and not endanger the safety of the ship. The fastening edges of the bulkheads have been made unusually secure, so that if the ship sustained a shock in that place in collision the chances are that only one compartment would be flooded. This same arrangement has been made in the engine and boiler spaces. The boilers are in two groups, one for each funnel. They are entirely separated from each other, and if one set of boilers became incapacitated the other set could do the work of supplying steam to the engines at a moderate rate of speed. The engines likewise are cut off from each other by water tight compartments, and it would be possible to run the ship with either engine if the other should break down. In addition to these precautions for safety, there are in the life saving equipment fourteen life boats, fourteen collapsible boats, one cutter, one gig and four metal life boats, and they all have the advantage of being operated from the shade deck above any possible rush of frightened persons to secure places in them.

Keep the Water Pure.

If a pitcher of ice water is set in a room inhabited, in a few hours it will have absorbed the perspiration gases of the room, the air of which will have become purer but the water unfit for use. This depends on the fact that water has the faculty of condensing and thereby absorbing nearly all the gases. Hence water kept uncovered in a room a while is always unfit for use, and should be often removed, whether it has become warm or not. Impure water is as injurious to health as impure air, and every person should provide the means of obtaining fresh pure water for all domestic uses. An hour's intelligent examination of the water supply at a proposed country home would in a large majority of cases prevent the risk of fevers and diphtheria. Take in your dressing case an ounce phial of saturated solution of permanganate of potash. Mix six or eight drops into a tumbler of the drinking water that is supplied. If it turns brown in an hour, the water is broadly speaking, unfit to drink: if not, it is not especially harmful. If a country hotel sewage system is confined to cesspools, within a hundred feet of the house, and near the water supply, take the next train. These matters should force themselves on one's personal attention.

Odds and Ends.

Only thirty per cent. of the robberies committed in London lead to a conviction.

Experiments prove that snakes will not cross hair ropes.

The horned toad of California is almost as invisible as the sand in which it exists.

The strawberry is known all over the world, and was used as an article of food by the ancients.

In several European countries, including France and Belgium, elections are always held on Sunday.

There are forty-eight different materials used in the constructionof a piano, from no fewer than sixteen countries.

At the depth of three thousand feet the temperature of the oceans is said to be the same both at the Arctic Circle and on the equator.

The Chicago Civic Confederation declares that there are 60,000 victims of the opium habit in that city. They keep alive 100 public smoking places.

Australia is a country without orphans or an orphanage. Every waif is taken to the receiving house, where it is kept until a country home is found for it.

To the Pyramids by trolley may soon be a possible trip. The Egyptian government has just granted a concession for an electric railroad in Cairo, and the Pyramids are only eight miles away.

There is a loaf of bread in the Agricultural Department at Washington made from the roasted leaves of a plant allied to the century plant. Another kind of bread is from dough of juniper berries.

Scores of Quaker families in southern Pennsylvania have preserved the marriage certificates of their ancestors for many generations, signed—as is the Quaker custom—by all the guests at the ceremony.

When the tunes of a piano-organ are changed, the cost of a new set, consisting of ten tunes, is about $15. Owing to the intricacies of the instrument, if a new tune is required, an entire fresh set must be put in.

Wilhelmina, Queen of Holland.

The sweet girlish face which accompanies this paragraph might belong to almost any little American schoolgirl, but it is the latest picture of Holland's young queen, Wilhelmina. She is a most winsome and lovable girl, just past her fourteenth birthday, and is adored by her loyal subjects. With all her childishness she is conscious of her coming responsibilities, and that gives her manners a little touch of reserve and dignity that seem almost out of

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

place with the fresh simplicity of her youth. She has just been over to England with her mother, to visit her aunt, the Duchess of Albany, and in the grounds at Clarmont, where her aunt's fine palace stands, with her cousins, a boy and a girl near her own age, she has had as merry a romp as if she were not burdened with the coming cares of a kingdom. Everybody will wish this pleasant-faced child, who is both amiable and intelligent, a happy life and a long and prosperous reign.

BYRNES' METHODS.

Icnidents in the Career of the Detective

Thomas Byrnes, who recently retired from the head of the New York police force, was born in that city June 15, 1842. He learned the trade of gasfitting and worked at it until he went to the war in 1861 with Ellsworth's Zouaves. He joined the police force on December 10, 1865, and was advanced by successive stages to the superintendency in 1892.

One of the first orders he put forth was one prohibiting any man in his department from opening his mouth about police business. Every story of crime and crime detected which came from the Detective Bureau was told by Byrnes himself. He made it his business to teach criminals that certain kinds of crime must not be committed. Highway robbery, bank burglaries, or important burglaries of any kind, systematic forgeries, counterfeiting and a lot of other crimes were prohibited, and, to the credit of the system which Mr. Byrnes created to suppress them, haqe never been allowed to gain a foothold in New York.

Byrnes was a man of force and not finesse. His business was to check the actions of certain thieves and other criminals. To do this he made it his business to know criminals. He did not go out in the streets to talk to thieves, nor did he have them calling upon him as honored guests, he has explained, but when they were brought in to him as suspects each day he made them tell what they knew.

EX-CHIEF OF POLICE THOMAS BYRNES.

Armed with power under the law to make arbitrary arrests, to lock men, or women either, in the cells under the headquarters building, and to keep them there for twenty-four hours, not even admitting their presence there, or permitting a relative or friend to approach them, he was able to get almost any information out of a criminal caught in his net that he wanted against an associate or against themselves.

Byrnes himself is authority for the manner in which he forced a confession from the man Unger, who murdered his friend and afterward cut and sawed up the body.

"I was criticised for what I did in this case," he has said, "but I was prepared to defend my actions. Unger was a big, stolid, heavy jawed fellow—as stubborn and reticent as any man I ever saw. I could get nothing out of him, and I did not seem to be able to make any impression upon him. So I got the blood stained lounge upon which he had cut up his friend, the knife, the saw and the hammer with which he killed him, and put all of these things in the little, narrow cell with him. Well, in thirty minutes he was trying to break out of his cell to get away from these things. He was well ready to confess."

Byrnes treated the thieves brought before him with the utmost contempt. He spoke to them as if they were the dirt of the streets, and of them as "contagious diseases on the highways." "I never let them feel as if they were as big as a double ace," he has said. "When they come to me whining about their intention to lead honorable lives, I say: "None of that here. You are a thief and you know it. Steal all you can and get away with it if you can, but if you try it in New York I'll land you where you belong.'"

If it happened that a thief of any note came to town and did not report to him he would send for him, ask him how he dared to come, and what he meant to do, and confront him with his record.

"I'd make him feel that he did not amount to as much as a fly buzzing at the window," the late chief has said.

He kept a corps of stool pigeons constantly in the employment of his department to make the acquaintance of and to betray thieves.

It was to keep track of all the different kinds of professional criminals that Byrnes organized his force. One lot of men looked after one class of criminals and other lots of the other sorts, each lot of detectives having its specialty in crime and criminals. Between Byrnes and his men and the thieves there grew up a feeling not unlike friendship.

"They know what their business is," said Byrnes. "They speak of me with a term of endearment which would not look well in print, but they usually add that I am 'square with them.' 'Byrnes wants to send everybody to jail,' they say, 'but as long as we don't steal in New York he don't bother us, and he don't take what we've got, except by process of law.' I don't molest them unless I want them, or somebody else wants me to get them. Otherwise, if they keep out of the way I've no cause to trouble them beyond keeping an eye on them from day to day."

A professional thief had few rights left in Mr. Byrnes' eye. It was upon this principle that he acted upon each of the occasions of great gatherings in New York since the funeral day of General Grant. Upon each occasion he issued a proclamation warning criminals that if they were seen upon the streets on any of these days they would be summarily arrested and locked up until the show was over. If magistrates discharged the prisoners after he had kept them the time allowed by law before arraignment, which is anything less than twenty-four hours, he threatened to rearrest the men at once on the sidewalk outside the court houses.

The Trotting Queen.

Alix stands fifteen hands high and weighs 950 pounds. She has an exceedingly bloodlike look, and her head, neck and shoulders are perfect. She is wide across the forehead, with a beautiful, beaming, intelligent eye. Her great peculiarity is that she is not fond of the opposite sex. She is exceedingly fond of the ladies, and a bonnet, with a good looking face underneath it, has only got to appear at her stall, when she will immediately go to meet the visitor. She will put her head down apparently to kiss the hand of the stranger, but in reality it is only her fondness for bonbons and sugar, which her lady visitors, who know her weakness, are always ready to give her. In this respect she is much like her own sex, whether equine or human; she is fond of the sweetness and luxuries of life. She is a model traveler, and as soon as she gets into her car lays down and has no fear. As a campaigner she is fearless, resolute and game, and is in every respect the beau ideal, the dream and the realization of the perfect American trotter.

Death for Train Robbers.

A bill has passed the National Congress of Mexico regulating the manner in which train robbers will hereafter be dealt with in that country. The new law provides that if during the assault on any train there should result a case of robbery or the death of one or more passengers, the criminals, if apprehended, will then and there be condemned to suffer the death penalty without any other formality than the drafting of the minutes regarding the execution by the officers in charge of the forces effecting their capture.

Those whose capture shall not be made at the moment of the commission of the crime will be tried by the authorities adjacent to the spot of their apprehension in the peremptory period of fifteen days, and be made to suffer the death penalty.

The Lively Turtle.

Philadelphia has swiftly caught on to another turtle. It is said a land turtle that without fail for twenty-six years has regularly appeared at the home of Michael Mackey, at Parker Ford, Chester County, came to time a few days ago, and is being proudly exhibited around Pottsdown by Mr. Mackey. That gentleman asserts that there can be no mistaking his turtle, as the initials of his name are emblazoned on its shell. He says that its training has been so well developed at his home that at the sound of the dinner bell it comes into the dining room to receive its allotment of food. It stays around the Mackey premises until September, and then goes off to its winter quarters.

To Please the Eye.

Here are some of the paradoxes of architecture. If a column which supports an entablature is perfectly straight, it appears to lean outward, therefore the architect makes it lean inward. The perfectly level edge of a roof appears to drop about the middle, therefore it must be raised slightly at that point. A tapering monument with straight sides appears to be concave, therefore the sides are swelled a little. Corners are made to look square by being in truth a little broader angled. Architects discovered ages ago that the human eye was prone to deceive and they have humored it ever since.

Centers of Paper Wheels.

The centers of paper wheels are made of successive layers of paper and glue firmly pressed together by hydraulic machinery, and a steel or iron plate is then bolted on each side of this paper center, and a steel tire is secured to the plates and center in the same manner as in a spoke-center wheel.

The centers of wheels of these descriptions are practically indestructible. The steel tire, of course, will wear out in time, but all that is necessary is to put a new tire on the center, and then the wheel is as good as new.

Light by Reflection.

A manufacturer in Europe did not find satisfaction in any of the usual methods for the lighting of his cloth mills. He tried gas jets, arc lights and incandescent lamps, all of which failed to satisfy him because they either did not give light enough, or too much light, or cast shadows. He finally painted the walls of his room white, and beneath a certain number of arc lights suspended reflectors. This threw the light up to the white ceiling, from which it was reflected to the room below, and this method of lighting is reported to have been a success.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

"FORWARD, MARCH!"

"Halt!" cries Captain Lazy Bones,
"Halt! halt! and stand at ease;
This dusty street will tire our feet,
And make us cough and sneeze."
Then furl your colors, Lazy Bones,
And make your meaning clear;
You're not the man to lead the van,
Your place is in the rear.

"Right about!" cries Captain Doubt;
"A mountain lies ahead;
The road is rough, we've done enough,
Fall out! and go to bed."
Please, doff your feathers, Captain Doubt,
Our cause you do not aid,
Such chiefs as you are only true
At mess and dress parade.

"Forward! March!" cries Captain Pluck,
"Heed not how winds may blow.
Sound no retreat until defeat,
Or we defeat the foe."
Three cheers! Lead on, we'll follow you:
For glorious cause we fight,
And we will go and meet the foe,
To battle for the right.

—Edward Carswell.

ANTS AS BITERS.

Ants are terrible fighters. They have very powerful jaws, considering the size of their bodies, and therefore, their method is by biting. They will bite one another and hold on with a wonderful grip of the jaws, even after all their legs have been bitten off by other ants.

Sometimes six or eight ants will be clinging with a death hold to one another, making a peculiar spectacle, some with a leg gone and some with half the body gone. One singular fact is that the grip of an ant's jaw is retained even after the body has been bitten off and nothing but the head remains.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

Here is an account of two boys, who by presence of mind and rare good sense, saved the life of their father.

In Maine, lately, these two boys went out to the woods with their father to see him cut down trees. Through a mistake in calculating how a tree he was cutting would fall, the father was caught and pinned to the ground, the tree lying across his body.

At the fearful sight the boys did not loose their presence of mind, but set to work with energy to save their father. Some boys would have exhausted their strength in vain efforts to remove the tree: others would have run and screamed for help, and meantime the father would have died.

The boys did neither of these things. They commenced digging a hole immediately under their father, and in a very short time released him from his awful situation. Their coolness and wisdom were the means of saving his life.

LION AND MOUSE.

A mouse was put in the cage of a lion to test whether, as the old fables asserted, there was a natural affection between them. The experiment demonstrates that each was so afraid of the other that no affection could exist between them. The lion saw the mouse before he was fairly through the bars, and was after him instantly.

Away went the little fellow, scurrying across the floor and squeaking in fright. When he had gone about ten feet the lion sprang, lighting a little in front of him. The mouse turned, and the lion sprang again. This was repeated several times, the mouse traversing a shorter distance after each spring of the lion.

Finally the mouse stood still, squealing and trembling. The lion stood over him, studying him with interest. Presently he shot out his big paw and brought it down directly on the mouse, but so gently that the mouse was not injured in the least, though held fast between the claws.

Then the lion played with him, now lifting his paw and letting the mouse run a few inches, and then stopping him again as before. Suddenly the mouse changed his tactics, and instead of running when the lion lifted his paw, sprang into the air straight at the lion's head.

The lion, terrified, gave a great leap back, striking the bars with all his weight. Then he opened his jaws and roared and roared again, while the little mouse, still squealing, made his escape. Of the two the lion was the more frightened.

THE CAT'S REVENGE.

A cat story for a change.

Blossom is a big gray cat. She has been in the family for seven years, and her mistress thinks she was fully 10 when she came uninvited and took possession, according to the Boston Transcript. Her charms made her welcome, and visitors, as a rule, pet her to her heart's satisfaction. Still she shows her loyalty to her mistress by many feline qualities.

One day a young man came for a short visit. He was an inveterate tease. As there was no one else for a victim, he took Blossom in hand, in spite of pleadings and protestations. Her ears were greeted with the strange terms, "old rascal," "scapegrace," "tramp" and kindred names till the astonished cat did not know what had come to her. Her pretty ways disappeared, she fled from his approach and hid whenever she could till he was out of the house.

One morning she was missing for some hours and was not to be found in any of her hiding places. A loud cry from the chambermaid revealed her whereabouts. Blossom had revenged herself on the visitor's night-shirt, which lay in tatters on the floor! Pussy was scolded, and every one was cautioned to keep the door shut. In vain! The cat would find her way in and hide till the chambermaid was through for the day, and then the claws went to work, first on the visitor's own clothes, if any could be found, and then on the pillow cases. The young man tried to soothe her feelings, but she would have none of him, and he was glad to cut short his visit. Blossom quickly recovered her usual demeanor, and has never been known to destroy anything from that day to this.

A William Goat Flags a Train.

A track walker on the Pennsylvania Railroad, who lives in Philadelphia suburbs, is thoroughly convinced that an offensive William goat that infests his neighborhood was not born to die on the railroad. On returning from his work one afternoon he found the goat engaged making a meal of one of his best flannel shirts, which had been placed on the line to dry. The shirt was a wreck when he arrived on the scene, but he was not too mad to let the chance slip for punishing the goat. After a hot chase he caught William, and securing his legs with what was left of the red shirt, carried him out and placed him on the railroad, hurrying out of sight to watch an approaching freight train relieve the neighborhood of the offensive goat. The animal, in the meantime, kept up a continual kicking, giving portions of the red shirt a chance to move rapidly to and fro, and with so much success that the engineer of the on coming freight train mistook the fluttering remnants of the red shirt for the regular danger signal, and stopped his engine in time to save the goat's life.

Antiquity of Our Race.

An Austrian student, Herr Low, who has been traveling in Central America, has recently obtained and forwarded to the Imperial Museum in Vienna twelve large stone slabs bearing footprints in the solid rock. The slabs were taken from the quarry over Lake Managua, in the territory of Nicaragua. These footprints had been overlaid by eleven different layers of stone, extending to a depth of four meters, and indicating an antiquity for our race quite transcending all conjectures hitherto hazarded. They are about three-quarters of a meter square and are sunk into the stone to a depth of from eight to ten centimeters. The footprints are said to be very conspicuous and seem to be those of three distinct persons, one of whom was a child. To what race or to what age they belonged no one yet has ventured to guess.

The Deepest Mine.

It has been the undisputed claim of Austria that she possessed the deepest metal mine in the world, the Maria shaft at the mines of Przibram, which was 3,675 feet below the surface at the time of the great fire in 1892. It has now been surpassed, says the Engineering and Mining Journal, by the No. 3 shaft of the Tamarack Copper Mining Company, in Michigan, which on December 1 was 3,640 feet deep, and is now more than 3,700, the average rate of sinking being about seventy-five feet a month. This makes it beyond question the deepest metal mine in existence, and only one other shaft has reached a greater depth, that of a coal mine in Belgium, for which 3,900 feet are claimed. The Adalbert shaft in Germany reached a depth of 3,281 feet.

Worth More Than Gold.

A Countess of Anjou, in the fifteenth century, paid for one book 200 sheep, five quarts of wheat and the same quantity of rye and millet; and in early times the loan of a book was considered to be an affair of such importance that in 1299 the Bishop of Winchester, on borrowing a Bible from a convent in that city, was obliged to give a bond for its restoration, drawn up in the most solemn manner, and Louis XI, in 1471, was compelled to deposit a large quantity of plate, and to get some of his nobles to join him in a bond, under a heavy penalty, to restore it, before he could procure the loan of a book which he borrowed from the Faculty of Medicine at Paris.

Eccentric Matches.

A curious experiment can be performed with an ordinary box of parlor matches. Take four matches from the box and fix two of them between the box and the cover, one each side, so that their heads may be protruding a short distance from the box, and also pointing the same way. Fix a third match tightly in a horizontal direction between the two heads of these two matches, so that it is not touching anything else but the two matches. Then strike the fourth match and apply the light to the center of the third. Instead of setting light to either of the two upright matches as might be expected, the match shoots right out into the air.

Curiosities of Words.

It is said that there are only two words in the English language which contain all the vowels in their order. These are "abstemious" and "facetious."

The following each have them in irregular order: Authoritative, disadvantageous, encouraging, efficacious, instantaneous, importunate, mendacious, nefarious, precarious, pertinacious, sacrilegious, simultaneous, tenacious, unintentional, unequivocal and vexatious.

Between Two Millstones.

"I am about to have gas put into my house," said the citizen. "Is it necessary to get a permit?"

"Yes, sir," replied the City Hall official. "It will cost you $10."

"Ten dollars! What's that for?"

"The street's paved, isn't it?"

"Yes."

"Well, the $10 is for tearing up the pavement."

"But the men that are working for the company do all the tearing up."

"Certainly. The $10 is to guarantee that they'll replace the pavement in as good shape as it was before."

"Why don't you hold the gas company for that?"

"The work is done for you. You are the party responsible."

"Does the city ever inspect a pavement after it has been torn up and laid down again?"

"Not that I have ever heard of."

"Do you know that I had to pay for the laying of that pavement in the first place?"

"I presume you had."

"And that I have to make a stiff deposit with the gas company before it will begin this work of putting in the gas?"

"Very likely."

"Then I have to pay the city for a permit for the gas company to tear up my own pavement, I can't hold the gas company responsible for the way in which it is done, the city gives me no protection, and I'm bled in advance by the city and the gas company both for the privilege of becoming a contributor to the coffers of the gas company. That's the regular thing, is it?' '

"That's about right."

"Do you call it a square deal?"

"My friend, you don't have to put gas in your house if you don't want to. Would you mind stepping to one side? You're in the way of that man that wants to get a permit to move a house." —Chicago Tribune.

"In all my career," said the eminent statesman, "I can say that I have never done anything to be ashamed of." "You mean," sneered the cynic, "that you have never done anything you were ashamed of."—Indianapolis Journal.

Why She Smiles Sweetly.

Sparkling eyes, quick beating heart, and the rosy blush of pleasure on the cheeks, makes the strong man happy when he meets his lady love. That's the kind of a man whose very touch thrills because it is full of energy, vigorous nerve power and vitality. Tobacco makes strong men impotent, weak and skinny. No-To-Bac sold by Druggists everywhere. Guaranteed to cure Book, titled "Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away," free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

A—He is a relation of yours by marriage, I believe? B—Yes, he married my girl.

For Well People.

Most medicines are for the sick. Some can be used with good effects by persons apparently well. Occasional resort to Ripans Tabules prevents attacks that result from disorders of the stomach and liver.

To preserve is better and cheaper than to repair.

In the bicycle business the greater the number of sales the greater the falling off.

J. S. Parker, Fredonia, N. Y., says: "Shall not call on you for the $100 reward, for I believe Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure any case of catarrh. Was very bad." Write him for particulars Sold by Druggts, 75c.

Think how a man wearing side whiskers would look in a marble monument.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Miss Oldun—I'd like to see any man alive kiss me! Mr. Sharpe—I guess you would.

Experience Leads Many Mothers to Say "Use Parker's Ginger Tonic" because it is good for colds, pain and almost every weakness.

Walnut logs are shipped from Missouri direct to furniture makers in Scotland.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine. —MRS. W. PICKERT, Van Sicklen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1894.

Laura—The riding is lovely, but—Reggie—But what! Laura—Am I on the horse straight?

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Dashaway—Aren't you spruced up a good deal, Uncle Ebony—Yes, sah. Mah wife has done got work.

Wife used "MOTHER'S FRIEND" before first child—was quickly relieved; suffered but little; recovery rapid. E. E. JOHNSTON, Eufaula, Ala.

Blazier—How did that bank clerk friend of yours come to be crooked? Lazrey—He used to ride a bicycle.

Those Distressing Corns!

Bad as they are, Hindercorns will remove them, and then you can walk as you like.

Professor—Johnnie, did Willie Jones leave the room? Johnnie (smart boy)—Yes, sir. Did yer s'pose he took it with 'im?

How is Your Blood?

If it is poor and thin and lacking in the number and quality of those red corpuscles, you are in danger of sickness from disease germs and the enervating effect of warm weather. Purify your blood with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The great blood purifier which has proved its merit by a record of cures unequalled in medical history. With pure, rich blood you will be well and strong. Do not neglect this important matter but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

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WORLD'S FAIR.

IMPERIAL GRANUM
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★ THE BEST ★
PREPARED
FOOD
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★ JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York. ★

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent New York Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Expurgation of the Scriptures."

TEXT: "Let God be true, but every man a liar."—Romans iii., 4.

The Bible needs reconstruction according to some inside and outside the pulpit. It is no surprise that the world bombards the Scriptures, but it is amazing to find Christian ministers picking at this in the Bible and denying that until many good people are left in the fog about what parts of the Bible they ought to believe and what parts reject. The heinousness of finding fault with the Bible at this time is most evident. In our day the Bible is assailed by scurrility, by misrepresentation, by infidel scientists, by all the vice of earth and all the venom of perdition, and at this particular time even preachers of the Gospel fall into line of criticism of the word of God. Why, it makes me think of a ship in a September equinox, the waves dashing to the top of the smokestack, and the hatches fastened down, and many prophesying the foundering of the steamer, and at that time some of the crew with axes and saws go down into the hold of the ship, and they try to saw off some of the planks and pry out some of the timbers because the timber did not come from the right forest.

It does not seem to be a commendable business for the crew to be helping the winds and storms outside with their axes and saws inside. Now, this old Gospel ship, what with the roaring of earth and hell around the stem and stern and mutiny on deck, is having a very rough voyage, but I have noticed that not one of the timbers has started, and the captain says he will see it through. And I have noticed that keelson and counter timber knee are built out of Lebanon cedar, and she is going to weather the gale, but no credit to those who make mutiny on deck.

When I see professed Christians in this particular day finding fault with the Scriptures, it makes me think of a fortress terrifically bombarded, and the men on the ramparts, instead of swabbing out and loading the guns and helping fetch up the ammunition from the magazine, are trying with crowbars to pry out from the wall certain blocks of stone, because they did not come from the right quarry. Oh, men on the ramparts, better fight back, and fight down the common enemy, instead of trying to make breaches in the wall!

While I oppose this expurgation of the Scriptures, I shall give you my reasons for such opposition. "What!" say some of the theological evolutionists whose brains have been addled by too long brooding over them by Darwin and Spencer, "you don't now really believe all the story of the garden of Eden, do you?" Yes, as much as I believe there were roses in my garden last summer.

"But," say they, "you don't really believe that the sun and moon stood still?" Yes, and if I had strength enough to create a sun and moon I could make them stand still or cause the refraction of the sun's rays so it would appear to stand still. "But," they say, "you don't really believe that the whale swallowed Jonah?" Yes, and if I were strong enough to make a whale I could have made very easy ingress for the refractory prophet, leaving to evolution to eject him if he were an unworthy tenant! "But," say they, "you don't really believe that the water was turned into wine?" Yes, just as easily as water now is often turned into wine with an admixture of strychnine and logwood! "But," say they, "you don't really believe that Samson slew 1000 with the jaw bone of an ass?" Yes, and I think that the man who in this day assaults the Bible is wielding the same weapon!

There is nothing in the Bible that staggers me. There are many things I do not understand, I do not pretend to understand, never shall in this world understand. But that would be a very poor God who could be fully understood by the human. That would be a very small Infinite that can be measured by finite. You must not expect to weigh the thunderbolts of Omnipotence in an apothecary's balances. Starting with the idea that God can do anything, and that He was present at the beginning, and that He is present now, there is nothing in the holy Scriptures to arouse skepticism in my heart. Here I stand a fossil of the ages, dug up from the tertiary formation, fallen off the shelf of an antiquarian, a man in the latter part of the glorious nineteenth century believing in a whole Bible from lid to lid!

I am opposed to the expurgation of the Scriptures in the first place, because the Bible in its present shape has been so miraculously preserved. Fifteen hundred years after Herodotus wrote his history, there was only one manuscript copy of it. Twelve hundred years after Plato wrote his book there was only one manuscript copy of it. God was so careful to have us have the Bible in just the right shape that we have fifty manuscript copies of the New Testament a thousand years old, and some of them 1500 years old. This book, handed down from the time of Christ, or just after the time of Christ, by the hand of such men as Origen in the second century and Tertullian in the third century, and by men of different ages who died for their principles. The three best copies of the New Testament in manuscript in the possession of the three great churches—the Protestant church of England, the Greek church of St. Petersburg and the Romish church of Italy.

It is a plain matter of history that Tischendorf went to a convent in the peninsula of Sinai and was by ropes lifted over the wall into the convent, that being the only mode of admission, and that he saw there in the wastebasket for kindling for the fires a manuscript of the Holy Scriptures. That night he copied many of the passages of that Bible, but it was not until fifteen years had passed of earnest entreaty and prayer and coaxing and purchase on his part that that copy of the Holy Scriptures was put into the hand of the Emperor of Russia—that one copy so marvelously protected.

Do you not know that the catalogue of the books of the Old and New Testaments as we have it is the same catalogue that has been coming down through the ages? Thirty-nine books of the Old Testament thousands of years ago. Thirty-nine now. Twenty-seven books of the New Testament 1600 years ago. Twenty-seven books of the New Testament now. Marcion, for wickedness, was turned out of the church in the second century, and in his assault on the Bible and Christianity he incidentally gives a catalogue of the books of the Bible—that catalogue corresponding exactly with ours—testimony given by the enemy of the Bible and the enemy of Christianity. The catalogue now just like the catalogue then. Assaulted and spit on and torn to pieces and burned, yet adhering. The book to-day, in 300 languages, confronting four-fifths of the human race in their own tongue. Four hundred million copies of it in existence. Does not that look as if this book had been divinely protected, as if God had guarded it all through the centuries?

Is it not an argument plain enough to every honest man and every honest woman that a book divinely protected and in this shape is in the very shape that God wants it. It pleases God and ought to please us. The epidemics which have swept thousands of other books into the sepulcher of forgetfulness have only brightened the fame of this. There is not one book out of 1000 that lives five years. Any publisher will tell you that. There will not be more than one book out of 20,000 that will live a century. Yet here is a book, much of it 1600 years old and much of it 4000 years old and with more rebound and resilience and strength in it than when the book was first put upon parchment or papyrus.

This book saw the cradle of all other books, and it will see their graves. Would you not think that an old book like this, some of it forty centuries old, would come along hobbling with age and on crutches? Instead of that, more potent than any other book of the time. More copies of it printed in the last ten years than of any other book—Walter Scott's Waverley Novels, Macaulay's "History of England," Disraeli's "Endymion," the works of Tennyson and Longfellow, and all the popular books of our time having no such sale in the last ten years of this old worn out book. Do you know what a struggle a book has in order to get through one century or two centuries? Some old books during a fire in a seraglio of Constantinople, were thrown into the street. A man without any education picked up one of those books, read it, and did not see the value of it. A scholar looked over his shoulder and saw it was the first and second decades of Livy, and he offered the man a large reward if he would bring the books to his study, but in the excitement of the fire the two parted, and the first and second decades of Livy were forever lost. Pliny wrote twenty books of history. All lost. The most of Menander's writings lost. Of 130 comedies of Plautus, all gone but twenty. Euripides wrote 100 dramas, all gone but nineteen. Æschlyus wrote 100 dramas, all gone but seven. Varro wrote the laborious biographies of 700 Romans, not a fragment left. Quintilian wrote his favorite book on the corruption of eloquence, all lost. Thirty books of Tacitus lost. Dion Cassius wrote eighty books, only twenty remain. Berosius's history all lost.

Nearly all the old books are mummified and are lying in the tombs of old libraries, and perhaps once in twenty years some man comes along and picks up one of them and blows the dust off and opens it and finds it the book he does not want. But this old book, much of it forty centuries old, stands to-day more discussed than any other book, and it challenges the admiration of all the good and the spite and the venom, and the animosity, and the hypercriticism of earth and hell. I appeal to your common sense if a book so divinely guarded and protected in its present shape must not be in just the way that God wants it to come to us, and if it pleases God ought it not to please us?

Not only have all the attempts to detract from the book failed, but all the attempts to add to it. Many attempts were made to add the apocryphyal books to the Old Testament. The council of Trent, the synod of Jerusalem, the bishops of Hippo, all decided that the apocryhyal books must be added to the Old Testament. "They must stay in," said those learned men, but they staid out. There is not an intelligent Christian man that to-day will put the book of Maccabees or the book of Judith beside the book of Isaiah or Romans. Then a great many said, "We must have books added to the New Testament," and there were epistles and gospels and apocalypses written and added to the New Testament, but they have all fallen out. You cannot add anything. You cannot substract anything. Divinely protected book in the present shape. Let no man dare to lay his hands on it with the intention of detracting from the book or casting out any of these holy pages.

Besides that, I am opposed to this expurgation of the Scriptures because if the attempt were successful, it would be the annihilation of the Bible. Infidel geologists would say, "Out with the Book of Genesis;" infidel astronomers would say, "Out with the Book of Joshua;" people who do not believe in the atoning sacrifice would say, "Out with the Book of Leviticus;" people who do not believe in the miracles would say, "Out with all those wonderful stories in the Old and New Testament;" and some would say, "Out with the Book of Revelation;" and others would say, "Out with the entire Pentateuch," and the work would go on until there would not be enough of the Bible left to be worth as much as last year's almanac. The expurgation of the Scriptures means their annihilation.

I am also opposed to this proposed expurgation of the Scriptures for the fact that in proportion as the people become self-sacrificing and good and holy and consecrated, they like the book as it is. I have yet to find a man or a woman distinguished for self-sacrifice, for consecration to God, for holiness of life, who wants the Bible changed. Many of us have inherited family Bibles. Those Bibles were in use twenty, forty, fifty, perhaps 100 years in the generations. To-day take down those family Bibles, and find out if there are any chapters which have been erased by lead pencil or pen, and if in any margins you can find the words, "This chapter not fit to read." There has been plenty of opportunity during the last half century privately to expurgate the Bible. Do you know any case of such expurgation? Did not your grandfather give it to your father, and did not your father give it to you?

Besides that I am opposed to the expurgation of the Scriptures, because the so-called indelicacies and cruelties of the Bible have demonstrated no evil result. A cruel book will produce cruelty. An unclean book will produce uncleanness. Fetch me a victim. Out of all Christendom and out of all the ages fetch me a victim whose heart has been hardened to cruelty or whose life has been made impure by this book. Show me one. One of the best families I ever knew of, for thirty or forty years, morning and evening, had all the members gathered together, and the servants of the household, and the strangers that happened to be within the gates—twice a day, without leaving out a chapter or a verse, they read this holy book, morning by morning, night by night. Not only the older children, but the little child who could just spell her way through the verse while her mother helped her, the father beginning and reading one verse and then all the members of the family in turn reading a verse. The father maintained his integrity, the mother maintained her integrity, the sons grew up and entered professions and commercial life, adorning every sphere in the life in which they lived, and the daughters went into families where Christ was honored, and all that was good and pure and righteous reigned perpetually. For thirty years that family endured the Scriptures. Not one of them ruined by them.

Now, if you will tell me of a family where the Bible has been read twice a day for thirty years, and the children have been brought up in that habit, and the father went to ruin, and the mother went to ruin, and the sons and daughters were destroyed by it—if you will tell me of one such incident, I will throw away my Bible or I will doubt your veracity. I tell you if a man is shocked with what he calls the indelicacies of the word of God he is prurient in his taste and imagination. If a man cannot read Solomon's Song without impure suggestion, he is either in his heart or in his life a libertine.

The Old Testament description of wickedness, uncleanness of all sorts, is purposely and righteously a disgusting account, instead of the Byronic and the Parisian vernacular, which makes sin attractive instead of appalling. When those old prophets point you to a lazaretto, you understand it is a lazaretto. When a man having begun to do right falls back into wickedness and gives up his integrity, the Bible does not say he was overcome by the fascinations of the festive board, or that he surrendered to convivialities, or that he became a little fast in his habits. I will tell you what the Bible says, "The dog is turned to his own vomit again and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire." No gilding of iniquity. No garlands on a death's head. No pounding away with a silver mallet at iniquty when it needs an iron sledge hammer.

I can easily understand how people brooding over the description of uncleanness in the Bible may get morbid in mind until they are as full of it as the wings, and the beak, and the nostril, and the claw of a buzzard are full of the odors of a carcass, but what is wanted is not that the Bible be disinfected, but that you, the critic, have your mind and heart washed with carbolic acid.

I tell you at this point in my discourse that a man who does not like this book, and who is critical as to its contents, and who is shocked and outraged with its descriptions, has never been soundly converted. The laying on of the hands of presbytery or episcopacy does not always change a man's heart, and men sometimes get into the pulpit, as well as into the pew, never having been changed radically by the sovereign grace of God. Get your heart right and the Bible will be right. The trouble is men's natures are not brought into harmony with the word of God. Ah, my friends, expurgation of the heart is what is wanted!

Honored Dying.

It is noticed that Zangwill, the novelist, rarely reverts to humor in his stories, but he is a rare judge of it, nevertheless. "It was in Perth," he writes, "that, puzzling over a grimy statute, I was accosted by a barefooted newsboy, with his raucous cry of "Hair-r-ald, Glasgow Hair-r-ald!" "I'll take one,' quoth I, 'if you'll tell me whose statue that is.' ''Tis Rabbie Burns,' replied he, on the nail. 'Thank you,' said I taking the paper. 'And what did he do to deserve this statue?' My newsboy scratched his head. Perceiving his embarrassment, a party of his friends down the street called out in stentorian chorus. 'Ay, 'tis Rabbie Burns.' 'But what did he do to deserve the statue?' I thundered back. They hung their heads. At last my newsboy recovered himself; his face brightened. 'Well,' said I again, 'what did he do to deserve this statue?' 'He deed!' answered the intelligent little man."

A Wonderful Clock.

St. Petersburg has now the wonderful clock bequeathed by Duke Charles, of Brunswick, to the Swiss republic. The clock has ninety-five faces, and shows the time of day at thirty different places, the movement of the earth round the sun, the phases of the moon, the signs of the zodiac, the passage over the meridian of fifty stars of the northern hemisphere, and the date according to the Gregorian, Greek, Mussulman and Hebrew calendars. It took two years to put the pieces together when it was transported to Russia.

What Is Your Foot Like?

An artistic sentimental foot is thus described: The second toe should be longer than the other to denote an artistic temperament. Here sentimentalism dwells and romance and imagination. If the larger toe is strong and broad the inclination toward idealism will be checked by a good amount of practical sense. In the purely artistic foot, the little member of the five should curl inward; its arching upward denotes a passionate nature. The women of southern countries are noted for this distinction.

Schoolroom Tools.

Sixty years ago Mr. Joseph Gillott was a working jeweler in Birmingham. One day he accidentally split one of his fine steel tools, and being suddenly required to sign a receipt and not finding a quill pen at hand, he used the split tool as a substitute.

This happy accident led to the idea of making pens of metal. It was carried out in secret, and now the name of Gillott is found on almost every pen you use.

India rubber, used for erasing pencil marks, was known in England as early as 1770. A cube of it half an inch square cost 8s.

Four Pastors in a Century.

In Kings Chapel, Boston, there have been only four pastors in a century, namely, Rev. James Freeman (1783–1824), Rev. Francis William Pitt Greenwood (1824–43), the Rev. Ephraim Peabody (1845–56), and Rev. Henry W. Foote, who became pastor in 1861. The new pastor, Rev. H. N. Brown, is about 50 years old, and has been pastor of a church in Brookline, Mass., for twenty years.

Origin of a Saying.

The doornail in earlier times, says an antiquarian, was the plate on the door upon which the old fashioned knocker struck to arouse the inmates of the house. As the plate or nail was struck many more times than any other nail, it was assumed to be more dead than other nails. Hence the phrase "Dead as a door nail."

Blackcapped the Whitecaps.

Two men in Liberty County tried to work the whitecap scare on an old colored man. The old fellow knocked one of them down with a lightwood knot and caused the other to climb a tree, where he remained till daylight, with two hound dogs awaiting his arrival on terra firma. The old man finally let him go on in peace after paying $1.

REPORTS to the Agricultural Department from its European agent indicate that the area of winter wheat in France is considerably smaller than last year's, and spring sowings are curtailed. In Great Britain the prospect for grazers is considered excellent, while in Germany the agrarian interests are supposed to be despondent owing to the injury to rye and wheat caused by unfavorable weather. Resowing a large acreage in Belgium and Holland kept the farmers there busy during March. Winter sowings have suffered in most of the continental countries and considerable damage is admitted in Spain and Hungary. Spring field work was in arrears throughout Italy, but good crops are expected. Excellent harvest are also promised in Algeria and Smyrna.

The South Covington and Cincinnati Railway Company has put a fence around Bromble, Ky., a village opposite the west end of Cincinnati, to prevent the people living there from using its cars on Sunday, and to discourage the establishment of Sunday picnic grounds in the neighborhood.

A Hebrew Bible in the Vatican weighs three hundred and twenty pounds, and is the largest Bible in the world. It is all manuscript.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

M'KINLEY'S MOTHER.

She Is 86 Years Old and Is Proud of Her Famous Son.

Gov. McKinley has repeatedly said that nearly all of his success in life has been due to the sterling qualities of womanhood possessed by his mother. It was her directing mind that shaped the ideals of his early manhood and her devotion to principle did much to keep her son's feet out of those pitfalls which are strewn so thickly in the path of the young politician.

MRS. M'KINLEY.

Mrs. McKinley is a resident of Canton, Ohio, and is distinctly a motherly woman. The political honors that have come to her son have been among the pleasantest things in her declining years; not that she is flattered by them, but because, as she says quaintly, "I know that William won't want for friends when I am gone." The innocence of the old lady's mind is shown by this remark, so expressive of her ignorance of the fickleness of political friendships. She has taken great delight in attending the receptions to Gov. McKinley, as she there meets many friends and can live over the happy years of her life. The custom of her friends for many years back has been to call on her during the afternoon and evening of her birthday to congratulate her and, as she is still vigorous and intellectually keen, the same custom was observed this year.

If any one man knew everything, the rest of the world, instead of respecting him, would hang him.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

A Fine Specimen.

A certain rich man was very fond of exhibiting his pictures in an ostentatious and patronizing manner to artists of his acquaintance. One day a young painter lunched with him, and was escorted around his gallery, and the youth, wishing to curry favor with a possible patron, exclaimed after every picture exhibited:

"And a very fine specimen of that master!"

The picture owner, however, though he was rich, had a sense of humor, and, noticing his audience stifling a yawn, said:

"Now, here is a remarkably fine Salvolatile, you perceive."

"And a very fine specimen of that master!" exclaimed the artist, enthusiastically.

Few men are really grateful. Nine out of ten forget to reward people for favors shown them.

Foul breath is a discourager of affection. It is always an indication of poor health—bad digestion. To bad digestion is traceable almost all human ills. It is the starting point of many very serious maladies. Upon the healthy action of the digestive organs, the blood depends for its richness and purity. If digestion stops, poisonous matter accumulates and is forced into the blood—there is no place else for it to go.

The bad breath is a danger signal. Look out for it! If you have it, or any other symptom of indigestion, take a bottle or two of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It will straighten out the trouble, make your blood pure and healthy and full of nutriment for the tissues.

MEN AND BOYS!

Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know Imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our 100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK, which we will forward, post paid, on receipt of only 25 cents in stamps.

BOOK PUB. HOUSE,
134 Leonard St., New York City.

LINENE REVERSIBLE

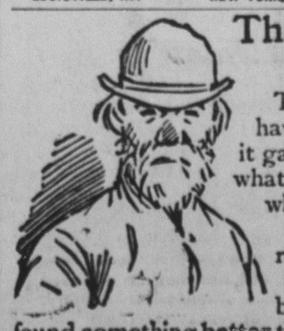
Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents. A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,
77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.



These stopped using soap, long ago.

This one stopped because—well, we'll have to guess why. Perhaps, because it gave him too much work to do. That's what everybody thinks, for that matter, when there's nothing but soap at hand, and there's a good deal of dirt to be removed from anything.

But this one stopped because she had found something better than soap—Pearline. Something easier, quicker, simpler, more economical. No rubbing to speak of, no wear—easy work and money saved, whether it's washing clothes, cleaning house, or any kind of washing and cleaning. 492

Millions NOW USE Pearline

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 20.

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Talk about the "old times," sweet their songs and words;
But listen to the singing of the present mocking birds!
Talk about the "old times," they was sweet to see;
But this new world, an' these new times air good enough for me!—Atlanta Constitution.

"Old time" stores U can C anywhere, this town is full of 'em and U can find 'em at every X road, but if U want to C a "new times" store, new in all its appointments and up to date in every particular, call at The New Racket, and if U say U are disappointed, its our treat.

Botany, Dress Goods, "Gold Medal" Black, Vantine Silk specialties, Goddard Linings—Department, Maud E. Spigelmeyer.

White Goods, Dimities, Lawns, Percales, Ginghams, prints—Sarah Bayard.

Notions, Novelties, Kid and "Kayser Gloves, Corsets etc.—Tillie Wilson.

Muslins, Draperies, Flannels, etc.—Homer Barnes.

Shoes, Underwear, Mens Furnishings—Harry Showers.

Housekeepers Department, five and ten cent goods, Tin, Agate and Glassware, Oil Cloths, Window Shades—Lee Larimer.

And the half has not been told.
In the field,

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

WAGES ADVANCING!

Many manufacturers are advancing wages from five to ten per cent. Prosperity is returning slowly but surely.

The Farmers

Are taking fresh courage since the

Advance of wheat.

Although wholesale prices in cotton goods have raised, we are still selling at the old prices, with but few exceptions.

Ginghams 4¼c up, unbleached muslin 4c up, bleached 4¾c up, Outing flannel 6c up, bed ticking 8c up, Prints 5 and 6c, Lawns 5c, Dimities 9c, White goods 7c up, childrens lace hats and caps 15c up, mens extra good overalls 50c up, mens working shirts 25, 40 and 50c.

If you are in need of any dry goods, notions, or ribbed underwear, give us a call and take advantage of the extremely low prices.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. **Bellefonte.**

Special.

It is seldom that the trade that seeks Bellefonte markets has the advantage of such a mark down sale as Lyon & Co. are advertising in another column on this page. It will pay you to look it up.

House Burned.

On Saturday afternoon the large house on the farm of Mr. George Dale, at Dale's Summit, near Lemont, caught fire and was entirely destroyed. The family occupying the same succeeded in getting the most of their furniture out, but some of it was burned. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The loss is about $2,500, partially insured.

Festival.

The base-ball nine of this place, will hold a festival in Smith's grove, at the lower end of town, next Saturday evening, the 22nd. Ice-cream, cake, etc., will be served. One of the attractions of the evening will be a grand cake walk. All are invited.

Potato Bugs Galore.

Potato bugs are showing themselves quite numerous, much to the annoyance of potato raisers who find it necessary to fire Paris green at the pests to keep them down. The dry weather we are having, no doubt, is favorable to the breeding of this insect.

Bikes and Bikers.

On Sunday, noon, the front of the hotel here, was fenced in with bicyles, while back of them stood a little regiment of riders enjoying the shade. They were principally from Bellefonte and were making use of Sunday as a "day of rest."

Sunday School Picnic.

The picnic season will be opened by the Reformed Sunday school; they will hold their picnic in the grove at the Fort today. It is a basket picnic and we know the day will be one much enjoyed by all present.

Rev. Muma to Preach.

Sunday after next, 30, Rev. Muma of Rebersburg, will preach in the Lutheran church of this place, filling the pulpit for Rev. Rearick, who will be absent.

—You will want a new suit. You want it cheap and good, as well as of the latest cut. Lewins, Bellefonte, can accommodate you in every particular, and is bound to please.

THEN AND NOW.

Haymaking On.—Three Week's Fun Forty Years Ago.

Soon the fragrance of new hay will fill the air as you pass the fields. But hay-making now is not "what it used to was" forty years ago, when the farmer had as many as fifteen hands in the grass field, all in line swinging scythes with faultless regularity, moving forward like an army on the march, and with each step and swing down went a belt of clover lodged by the movement of the scythe in rows, to be shaken up and spread that it be properly cured for hay. It was an interesting sight to behold, and the fellows handling the scythes enjoyed it as tho it were a pic-nic. At ten o'clock the farmer's good wife sent a basket or two of nice lunch—called "the ten-o'clock-piece"—to the hay-field, all squatted under a shade tree and spent a half-hour resting, eating, chatting, telling little stories and cracking jokes. No mowing party was without a bottle, but the ardent was seldom drunk to excess. Whisky, far purer than the article of to-day, sold at 30 cts. per gallon, and almost every farmhouse had a barrel of it in the cellar.

Such was a June scene on every Penn's valley farm in that good old day, and hay-making lasted from two to three weeks. To prepare the meals and the ten and four o'clock pieces for the scythe swinging brigade, was no light task for the female force on the farm, and, as a rule, royal meals were served.

What of hay-making now? Oh, how changed! No scythe seen in the field; scarce any one to know how to handle a scythe. No ten and four o'clock pieces, no jokes and no stories. No bottle, and no bar'l in the cellar. No royal dinner for a platoon of merry mowers.

Now the farmer has his mower and hay-tedder and alone he attacks the standing grass, and in about three days the job is all over. The wife and daughters can sit on the porch, listen to the music of the mower, do fancy work or read novels, with no one to get meals for but the old man out on mowing machine.

Not any of the younger readers of the REPORTER may have seen hay-making "as it used to was."

Of harvest time forty years ago, exactly the same story and change may be told. The grain-cradle was swung by strong arms to cut the grain, followed by hands to bind it into golden sheaves. Now the binder does it all, and the only cradle known of about the farm is the one in the house to rock the baby in, and that is bound never to be set aside by an improvement.

Visiting his Native Aaronsburg.

It was an agreeable surprise to us on Monday's afternoon train to meet Rev. L. A. Gotwald, D.D., of Springfield, Ohio, who was on his way to Aaronsburg, the town of his birth, and where his father Rev. Daniel Gotwald was a beloved Lutheran minister, and where Dr. Gotwald's father and mother lie buried in the Lutheran cemetery. Dr. Gotwald we knew when a boy—in boyhood and manhood he has been a model Christian; he stands high in the General Synod of the Lutheran church, and has been pastor of several of the foremost charges of his denomination and held professorships in its theological seminaries.

Dr. Gotwald, on his arrival at Coburn, where trains meet, expected to meet his wife on the up train, she having been a delegate to the Woman's convention at Williamsport. Their visit at Aaronshurg will cover about three weeks.

The days of this good and useful divine have not been without sorrow—he related to us the death of three promising sons, young men, before whom was a bright future of usefulness. A fourth son has recently become managing editor of the "Lutheran World" published in Cincinnati.

Grange Pic Nics.

The Granger's pic-nic, at this place, has been fixed upon for September 14 to 21. Efforts are being made to make it of more interest than heretofore, and we believe the "Reporter's" frequent urgings to have an exhibit of fruits and other farm products has been determined upon by the Committee. Lopping off some of the more objectionable fakir stands would also meet with general favor.

The William's Grove pic-nic will be held August 26 to 31 inclusive.

Was a Success.

The festival held in Allison's grove last Saturday evening by the Potter's Mills Cornet band was a great success. The boys had engaged the Milroy band to furnish music for the occasion, and a pleasant time was had by the large crowd, while the boys cleared fifty-five dollars. This band has been lately organized but do some good blowing for the amount of practice they have had.

Will 4th of July at Hecla.

The Undine Fire Company, No. 2, of Bellefonte, will pic-nic and celebrate at Hecla Park, on 4th of July. Thanks for an invitation—may the boys have a splendid time. A band contest and other sports are on the program.

—Every well-dressed young man gets his clothing and gents' furnishing at Lewins, Bellefonte.

DEATH OF F. C. RICHARDS.

He Dropped Dead Sunday Evening of Heart Failure.

Another well-known Bellefonter has gone to join the vast throng in the great beyond. At or near five o'clock on Sunday evening Mr. Frederick C. Richards, the prominent jeweler, was stricken down with heart disease and died inside of ten minutes without having regained consciousness.

Mr. Richards had been in New York city during the past week, and while there was suddenly taken ill and his son Edward went and brought him home. After that he was feeling fairly well until he was stricken down.

Mr. Richards was a native of Switzerland, where he lived until grown to man's estate and he had completed his trade, that of a watchmaker. While yet a young man he came to the United States and forty years ago he came to Bellefonte and opened up a jewelry store. When the war broke out Mr. Richards enlisted and during that long struggle, served with distinction and valor. Mr. Richards was aged about sixty-eight years. He was a member of Gregg Post, No. 95, and also of the Order of Free Masons. He leaves to mourn his death a loving wife and three children, namely, Constance, wife of Thomas Hill, of Philadelphia, and Edward and Charles at home.

The funeral took place on Wednesday morning from his residence on East Linn street.—*Daily News.*

Improvements.

Our citizens have an eye for the beautiful as will be seen by the improvements many of them are making around their premises this spring.

Mr. B. D. Brisbin has added greatly to the appearance of his residence by erecting a handsome porch, and removing the fence next the street.

Mr. D. C. Keller beautified his residence down street by a new coat of paint.

Several new board walks have been laid on Church street. May the good work go on.

Charles Arney has had his house handsomely painted. Church street does not have a house that is not snug and tasty, and our town does not have over one or two houses that migt be called shabby.

West Smith had a new board walk put down on the Smith property opposite this office.

The Presbyterian congregation have put a new fence around their church lot at the lower end of town, which adds greatly to the neatness of its appearance.

Local Items of Interest.

Col. J. L. Spangler was the Commencement orator at Central Penn'a College, New Berlin, and delivered a good address.

Insufficient rains have checked the growth of garden vegetables and field crops.

Haymaking is next work in order. There wasn't rain enough to make the hay crop as abundant as last year; it will be about one-third less.

Huyett expects to finish his lumber job in the 7 Mountains next month.

On 12 inst. Mrs. Ella, wife of Harry Ebbs, died near Lovevile, of typhoid fever, aged about 25 years. She was a daughter of Isaiah Beck.

Born in Jail.

The gloominess of life in the Lycoming county jail was lightened a day or two since by a happy event. Mrs. Truman Larrabee traveled seventy miles to attend court as a witness in behalf of her husband, who was to be tried. She was allowed to visit her husband in jail, and twenty minutes later gave birth to a girl baby in his cell. Mother and child were removed to the hospital. Larrabee will be tried for impersonating a justice of the peace and performing a bogus marriage ceremony.

Pic-nicked at Hecla.

Quite a number of grangers from these parts attended their pic-nic at Hecla, on Saturday, and had a very enjoyable time. The day was pleasant, baskets plenty, no end to good things and the crowd was large, with excellent order as usual when they have a social gathering, at which the grangers live on the fat of the land; they have it, and their ladies know just how to prepare in most tempting style. And they are not slow in hospitality, either.

Union County Deaths.

In Lewisburg, June 9, John P. Miller, aged about 73 years.

Near Lewisburg, June 7, Mrs. Geo. Kunkle, aged 69 years.

In Kelly twp., June 3, Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Kennel, aged 65 years.

In Middleburg, June 6, Miss Susie A., daughter of John R. Mensch, of Limestone twp.

Caught a Big One.

A few days ago a bear which dressed 425 pounds was killed in Potter county. Some fifteen quarts of oil was rendered from the fat taken from the animal. It took six shots from a Winchester rifle to make Bruin give up the ghost.

Figured China Silks, 20c. a yard. Striped Wash Silks, 30c. a yard. Lyon & Co,

DIED AT BELLWOOD.

J. T. Weaver, a Former Resident of Penn's Valley.

Just on the stroke of midnight Sunday J. T. Weaver passed peacefully and consciously away. He had been very ill for several months with nervous prostration, during which time he manifested great patience and fortitude.

He was born at Pine Grove Mills, Centre county, July 28, 1872, and his short life lasted 22 years, 10 months, and 16 days. With his parents he came to Bellwood about eight years ago. He was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. David M. Weaver, who survive him. He was employed as stenographer in the office of Superintendent Ford, of the Pennsylvania and Northwestern railroad. For two years past he had been the very efficient correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune*.

He was a young man of exemplary habits, of a cheerful disposition and a most devoted son and Christian, having been a member of the Logan Valley Presbyterian church for nearly eight years. He has hosts of friends in that community who sincerely mourn his death, and from whom goes out a bond of sympathy to the bereft parent. The funeral took place from his late residence at four p. m. yesterday. A number of his young friends and former associates acted as pall bearers. The services were conducted by his pastor, Rev. J. H. Mathers, D. D.

The deceased's mother was a daughter of Thomas Wolf, dec'd of Miles township, and both his father and mother are well-known in Brush Valley and in Ferguson township.

AT STATE COLLEGE.

An Alumni Dinner and Election of Trustees.

Five hundred people partook of the alumni dinner at the State College commencement last Wednesday. Ex-Governor Beaver presided and was toastmaster and speeches were made by Congressman John B. Robinson, Secretary of Internal affairs J. W. Latta, Congressman C. W. Stone and others.

In the afternoou the following trustees were elected: Ex-Senator Hood, Andrew Carnegie, Judge Harry White, Hon. J. A. Herr and Judge Cyrus Gordon. President Atherton's salary was raised one thousand dollars. H. J. Patterson, of Maryland, was elected Professor of Agricultuse, in place of H. J. Watres, resigned. In the evening Congressman Robinson made an address before the alumni on the subject, "the forces that make civilization."

To president Atherton's untiring efforts is due the splendid success of State College. Happily he combines all the qualities necessary to bring the institution up to its present high standard, and he will leave nothing undone to raise it still higher.

Salt and Cut-Worms.

A. L. Snodgrass, of Sugar Grove township, Mercer county, has discovered a sure remedy for the cut-worm nuisance. For some years he has been unable to procure even a small crop on account of the cut-worms. This spring he bought 2,000 pounds of salt, scattered it over the ground, and one day this week found a spring completely stopped up with cut-worms. They had gone there to get rid of the salt. He removed at least a bushel of the pest and then burned them.

Had an Operation Performed.

Mrs. Lucy Henney, who left two weeks ago and entered a hospital in Philadelphia to have an operation performed, had a sixteen-pound tumor removed last week. She is getting along as well as can be expected under the circumstances, but is not yet out of danger. Mrs. Henney has suffered greatly for many years and it is to be hoped she will return to her home entirely cured.

Communion Services.

Communion services will be held in the Centre Hall Presbyterian church next Sabbath, the 23rd, at 10.30 a. m.; in the Spring Mills church at 2.30 p. m. These services will be conducted by the Rev. S. T. Lewis, of Osceola Mills. Preparatory services at Centre Hall Friday evening at 7.30 and Saturday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. Prayer-meeting in the church every Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Ill—Two Serious Cases.

The venerable Peter Kichline, of Ferguson twp., aged about 83 years, is seriously ill and his death may occur any moment.

We are sorry to learn that Samuel Foust, once one of Miles township's most energetic business men, has become a paralytic.

—Extraordinary reductions in Winter clothing and overcoats by Lyons, Bellefonte, and this means a reduction from the wonderfully low prices they have had during the past season. The reductions last only a short time.

The Rainfall,

registered by the Reporter's rainguage: Thursday afternoon, June 13, 3-16 in.

Clay Wosterd Suits worth 12.00 and 15.00, our price, 7.00 and 8.00. Lyon & Co.

AN AGED COUPLE BOUND.

Five Men Threatened to Kill Them and then Ransack the House.

William Condon and his wife, an aged couple in Gamble towhship, near Williamsport, were severely handled Saturday night by five robbers. The couple live alone on a farm and had retired for the night. Aroused from their sleep they found the robbers standing over their bed. Threats of instant death as the penalty if an outcry were made, and while one of the burglars held a cocked revolver at their heads the others proceeded to bind and gag them. Mrs. Condon was prostrated and fainted away, but this did not deter the robbers. After securing the helpless old couple the house was ransacked from top to bottom, and they succeeded in finding $20. They then went to the stable and harnessed Mr. Condon's horse and took their departure. Early Sunday morning Mrs. Condon succeeded in freeing her hands and removing her gag and bandages, and released her husband. An alarm was given and the thieves were pursued to Montoursville, where they abandoned the horse and wagon and all traces of them were lost. Mrs. Condon is suffering from nervous prostration, and it is feared that she may not survive the shock.

Figured China Silks, 20c. a yard. Striped Wash Silks, 30c. a yard. Lyon & Co.

Choice Berries.

Mr. Sweetwood, of George's Valley, has been supplying our town with choice straw-berries, and he finds a ready market for all he brings.

360 pair Men's All Wool Pants, wotth 3.00 and 4.00. Our price, 1.50. Lyon & Co.

Hymenial.

Mr. Claude Jones, editor of the Tyrone Herald, and Miss Stella A. Armor, of Bellefonte, will be married on the evening of June 26 at Bellefonte. We "herald" this with extreme pleasure.

Clay Wosterd Suits worth 12.00 and 15.00, our price, 7.00 and 8.00. Lyon & Co.

—The merchant tailoring establishment connected with Lewins clothing house at Bellefonte, has the reputation for turning out the best and most stylish clothing worn in the county.

Your Shoe Bill

Is a big item of your expense. You can

Reduce It

By trading with us From baby to grandpa can find suitable

Footwear

Here. We have all sizes, all styles, all prices—for all people. A very

Special Thing

Is our Ladies' Button and Lace.

Mingle's Shoe Store.

BELLEFONTE.

MONEY ROOM.... ....MONEY ROOM

The Dollar of Our Fore-Fathers Has become the Dime of Today.

We have many wonderful bargains—for example a $2 Cravenette 60 in. wide, now $1.25. Five yds. ample to make a dress. Grandest Cape material made. Perfectly waterproof.

52 in. Dress Cloth for Capes and Dresses. Was last season's 75c quality, now 48c. 2 yds. plenty for a cape, 96c, and 5 yds. for a dress, $2.40. Always holds its color.

Table Oil Cloth, 12 1-2 and 25c.
Buttermilk Soap, 7c.
Lancaster Ginghams, 5c.

GARMANS.

BELLEFONTE, - PA.

THE GLOBE.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

SECOND WEEK OF OUR GREAT JUNE SALE.

Such prices were not before made in the history of retailing here. A keen blade cuts the prices and pares the profits on our merchandise to the lowest point yet.

Keep your eye on our ad.

Nobby Ties for ladies

To wear with Shirt Waists—25 cents—worth double what we ask for them.

Silk Sun Umbrellas, the $1.75 kind for $1.25 and the $2.50 kind for $1.69.

28 inch China Silk, superb quality, 49 cents, worth 75 cents easy. We have it in ten different colors

Good Stylish, well made wrappers, 48, 69 and 95 cents, the material is worth more.

Imported Dimities,

The 25 cent kind at 25 cents. Domestic Dimities at 10, 12½ and 15 cents. Exclusive styles.

White India Linen, five cts.

White Check Nainsook, five cts.

Shantong Pongees,

Warm weather dress goods, 10 cents, both black and light grounds.

Printed Satines,

The 15 cent kind at 11 cents; the 12½ cent kind at 9 cents.

French Zephyr Gingham,

8 cents Dress Ginghams at 5 cents.
Best quality Apron Gingham, 5 cents.

New Lot Ladies Shirt Waists

At 48, 69 and 85 cents. They are daisies.

Ladies Seamless Fast Black Hose,

They are cheap at 15 cents, but still cheaper at 10 cents, the price we sell them at.

Regular Made Hose,

Genuine Imported goods, our opening price was 35 cents or 3 pair for a dollar. Our price now is 21 cents.

Great Line of Ladies Muslin Underwear just opened—Night Dresses, Chemises, Skirts, Corset Covers, Drawers.

We bought them at a forced sale and will sell them at less than cost of material and trimmings See display in South window.

Only one thing we say

We undersell the market. If you don't believe it, come and see us.

MILLINERY,

And the best kind, is being cut without regard to value.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.